ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,074—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, JANUARY 27, 1894.

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CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
B.I. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th Jan.
† CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	H. Moule	10th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.I. ROME	5045	1200	A. R. Daniell	24th "
† GANGES	4205	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.I. CARTHAGE	5023	1200	M. de Horne	10th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.I. CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
† GANGES	4205	800	G. Atkinson	31st "
B.I. OCEANA	6302	1500	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3955	800	H. Weigheil	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	21st "
† ASSAM	3200	800	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	5959	2000	H. Orman	5th May.
† SIAM	3955	800	H. Weigheil	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	19th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.
†† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 3 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	5045	1200	A. C. Longin.
April 17	Shannon	4189	800	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

February 7th	February 21st	March 7th.
March 21st	April 4th	April 18th.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th January 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Feb.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st March.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELA	F. Kossovich	4,233	350	9th Feb.
POSEIDON	A. Felber	3,578	500	9th March.

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 625

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail o
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

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O. VON HOFFER,
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NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES and GENOA calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE, 8th Feb., 8th March and 8th April.

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For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBORO, Agent.
"Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Jan. 15, 1894.

"ANCHOR" LINE.

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HIBERNIA	3,283	S. Brown	March 31.
ANGLIA	3,514	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,269	J. Brown	May 3.
ASIA	3,561	J. Laird	June 3.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an Experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every Comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

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Graham's Buildings, Bombay, January 17, 1894.

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GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

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S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 31st January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 27th January, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 28th January, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,554 tons, on the 27th January, at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

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FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,554 tons, on the 15th February, calling at Aden, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

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All payments are to be made in advance.

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FOUR MILLION CIGARETTES.

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" " 2 Medium " 100	5 0
Superfine " C largest " 100	5 8
" " 4 large " 100	4 12
" " 5 Medium " 100	4 0
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BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5 " "	50
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COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.
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Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidised Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

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Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

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This pill produces no irritation of the gastro intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful when a stricture *Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

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PERFECTION ASSURED.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, the Practical Watch Manufacturers of Bombay and Poona, claiming as they do a pre-eminent position for their WATCHES, and guaranteeing, superlatively, the VERY BEST VALUE, propose to enter into a compact for the purchase of any of their MODEL WATCHES, with a view to proving in the most practical manner possible the immense superiority of their Pocket Watches over the thousands of Machine-made Watches now so extensively offered to the Public.

They agree to give to an approved or known Customer one of their PERFECT WATCHES for trial for a month, and if after the expiration of this period the Watch has been found to have kept time within one minute, the price of the Watch becomes due; but if, on the other hand, the Watch has varied over one minute, they agree not only to forfeit their claim to the value of the Watch but to

FORFEIT THE WATCH.

Under such an arrangement one cannot possibly get away from the fact that nothing but STERLING VALUE is offered; and it unquestionably proves the unbounded confidence this Firm has in the recommendation of their productions in Watches.

Messrs MARCKS & Co., Limited would not be flattering themselves in stating that they are the ONLY FIRM of Watch Manufacturers in India which is in a position to undertake such a risk.

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES FORWARDED FREE BY POST.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

TO SMOKERS.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.
"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

	Rs. a.	
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6 8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5 0	"
Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4 0	"
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3 8	"
Non Plus Ultra, 100 "	3 0	"
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2 8	"

HAVANA CIGARS—

	Rs. a.	
El Diploma 25 in a box	4 0	per Box
Cordelia 50 "	5 0	"
La Odalisca 50 "	5 0	"
Vera 25 "	6 0	"
Sins Rival 50 "	7 8	"
Mi Reina 50 "	6 0	"

AMERICAN EAGLE—

	Rs. a.	
Rothschilds 25 in a box	2 12	"
Regalia del Principe 100 "	7 8	"

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.
Yenidje, Extra Flowers in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ½ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.
ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.
ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE DAYS FIXED for the CLUB REGATTA are the 5th and 7th FEBRUARY 1894. Detailed Programme may be had on application at the Club Office.

T. W. C. LEATHEM,
Hon. Secretary.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL AND RESERVES .....Rs. 16,57,900.
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BOMBAY BRANCH of this Bank is again RECEIVING DEPOSITS for 3, 4, and 5 months at Special Rates, which may be ascertained at this Office.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

FIVE Certificates of the CONSOLIDATED STOCK of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, aggregating £240, standing in the name of the late Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia, have been lost on or about the 12th October, 1893, and an application has been made to the Company by the Executrix for issue of a Duplicate Certificate. Any person having these Certificates in his or her possession or claiming a right to them or to the Stock should Communicate within one Week with the AGENT in Bombay of the Said Company at his Office, Victoria Terminus.

WADIA & GHANDY,
Solicitors for Rai Navazbai, Widow and Executrix of Rustomjee Ardaseer Wadia.
Bombay, 20th January, 1894.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW.—1894.

THURSDAY, 1ST & FRIDAY, 2ND FEBRUARY,

ENTRIES CLOSE on MONDAY next the 29th Inst. For Prospectuses and Forms of Entry Apply to

R. A. WILLIS, Hon. Secy.,
Sirdar's Mansions, Apollo Bunder.

THE VIENNA RESTAURANT.

BREAKFASTS, tiffins, and dinners, also per Plate, will be supplied at MODERATE RATES. Also Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, Chocolate, Turkish Coffee, Russian Punch are obtainable from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 25, Church Gate Street. Private Arrangements can be made per month on application to the above.

C. HIRSCH.

THE ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, BROACH.

ધી આલ્ફ્રરેડ મેન્યુફેક્ચરીંગ કંપની, લીમીટેડ, બરૂચ.

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of Section 136 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above named Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, at Broach, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1894, at 4 of the clock (Madras Time), in the Afternoon, for the purpose of having an Account laid before them, showing the manner in which the Winding Up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator; and also, pursuant to Section 199 of the said Act, of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books, Accounts and Documents of the company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1893.

JOHN R. GREAVES,
Liquidator.

THE ALBERT EDWARD MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી આલ્બર્ટ એડવર્ડ મીલ્સ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, in pursuance of Section 136 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, that a GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above named Company will be held at the Company's Registered Office, at Broach, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of January, 1894, at 3 of the clock (Madras Time), in the Afternoon, for the purpose of having an Account laid before them, showing the manner in which the Winding Up has been conducted and the property of the Company disposed of, and of hearing any explanation that may be given by the Liquidator: and also, pursuant to section 199 of the said Act, of determining by Extraordinary Resolution the manner in which the Books, Accounts and Documents of the Company and of the Liquidator thereof shall be disposed of.—Dated this 22nd day of December, 1893.

JOHN R. GREAVES,
Liquidator.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH GENERAL MEETING of the Subscribers to the Fund will be held at the Office of the Fund, No. 1, Grant's Lane, Calcutta, at 3 P.M., on SATURDAY, the 24th February, 1894, to receive the Report of the Directors, and to consider such other matters as may be brought forward.

By Order of the Directors,
SYKES & Co.,
Secretaries.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

"Hajee," a Grey ARAB Pony, [illegible] years.

"Hafiz," a Grey ARAB entire, [illegible] years.

The above horses go well either in Single or Pair Harness and also under Saddle.

Thoroughly quiet and Sound, with good marks. Open to Inspection.

Apply to the MANAGER,
H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore's Stables,
Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of English and French Confectionery, Chocolate and Chocolate Creams, Cocoa, Nougat, Sugar Almonds, and Parisians, &c., &c. Also Ices, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, to be had at the VIENNA CONFECTIONERY, 23, Church Gate Street.

C. HIRSCH.

SAM. H. SHORROCK,
Of the Firm of
J. and R. SHORROCK, Darwin, Lancashire,

MAKERS of Cotton Weaving Machinery, Paper-making Machinery, Steam Engines, Shafting, &c., &c., is on a short Visit to this country, and will be pleased to submit Estimates for above Machinery or make appointments for Consultations.

Address:—WATSON'S HOTEL, Bombay.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA, BANKERS AND AGENTS.

OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANK

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & DIRECTOR.....MR. HARRY STANLEY.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING,
Under the Distinguished Patronage and in the Immediate Presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.

LORD HARRIS, G.C.I.E., and LADY HARRIS, and SUITE,

"UTOPIA" (Limited),
Or, "THE FLOWERS OF PROGRESS.

MONDAY.—"THE PIRATES OF PENZANCE."

TUESDAY.—"THE NAUTCH GIRL."

WEDNESDAY.—"THE SILVER KING."

Box Office at Mitchell's (Egyptian Cigarette Depot), Medows Street.
Overture at 9 P.M. Prices as Usual.
T. EMPSON, Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

WOODEN KEYS FOR PERMANENT WAY.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of 370,815 MOULMEIN TEAKWOOD PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS of Three Patterns to be Delivered at the Company's General Stores Depot, Parel.

Standard Samples with Templates or Gauges can be seen and Specification with Form of Tender obtained at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Tenders must be made on the Company's Form, sealed and superscribed "Tender for Wooden Keys" and delivered at this Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, by 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st February, after which hour no Tender will be taken.

Each Tender must be accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 300, or the Tender will not be received.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th January, 1894.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"

OVERLAND SUMMARY

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) .....Rs. 12
Single Copy .....As. 4

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CAPITAL..... £3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed.....£8,453,507
Funds Invested in the best and Safest Securities amount to..... £8,003,265

FIRE BRANCH.

Policies covering Risk on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted on MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

Coals on the Bunders and Kerosine Oil also covered.

Fire Premium 1875	£	742,533
" " 1883	"	966,107
" " 1887	"	968,943
" " 1892	"	2,033,053

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES, LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

Policies granted by the Undersigned without reference to Head Office on approved Lives. Military Lives in Civil Employ have extra Premium returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed periods, on Adults and Children on very favourable terms.

Last Reversionary Bonus 7½ per cent.

The next Distribution of Profits will take place after close of the year 1894.

Reduction to European Rates when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Fund now amount to ..... £ 4,730,338
Total Accumulated Funds..... " 8,003,265

GROWTH of FUNDS—

1882	£	4,842,054
1887	"	5,760,091
1892	"	8,003,265
Increase of Funds in 10 years	"	£3,161,211

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Co., Bombay.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY the 5th February, 1894, at 3 p.m., for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Letter from the Secretary, Joint Schools Committee, reporting the re-election, as Chairman of that Committee, of the Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Pradhan.
2. Letter to the President, from Mr. Acting Chief Secretary Vilas, stating that H. E. the Governor proposes, with the sanction of the Government, to appoint Mr. E. W. Stevens to officiate for the next recurring term of five years the rateable value of buildings and lands finally vesting in her Majesty the Queen, and to be finally occupied. Asking to be informed whether the Corporation concur in the appointment and consent to pay a moiety (i.e., 5,000 of the cost of Rs. 10,000) Messrs' remuneration, as also of charges for printing this award.
3. Resolution of the Standing Committee, as under :—Recommending, as a special case, to sanction the payment of Rs. 1,000 to the widow of Mr. Framjee Ardaser Moos, late Inspector in the Water Works Department.
4. Recommending the grant of Rs. 2,000 to meet the further cost of printing, and reporting the proceedings of the House-Connections Committee, and the printing of the Committee's report.
5. The approval of the Corporation, to be asked to the transfer of Rs. 1,200 from savings in the grant for Feed of Animals, Victoria Gardens, to Section II, Contingencies.
6. Ditto, to the transfer of Rs. 600 from savings in the grant for IV. Streets and Buildings, to General Department Advertisements, &c., and to Streets and Buildings, Advertisements, &c.
7. Sanction to be asked to the expenditure of Rs. 2,000 to provide for the cost of repairing and re-erecting the gates of the Elphinstone Circle Gardens.
8. The approval of the Corporation to be asked to the transfer of Rs. 11,650, from the grant for streets and buildings, D road repairs, to same head, Sections I and X.
9. Sanction to be asked to the expenditure of Rs. 975 from savings in the estimates for new works, Love Grove, to meet the cost of an electric light installation at the new engine-house.
10. The approval of the Corporation to be asked to the transfer of Rs. 3,000 from grant for small-pox and cholera hospitals to the grant for infectious diseases, special measures.
11. Sanction to be asked to the monthly expenditure of Rs. 687-8-0, to the debit of savings in the grant for 2, feed of bullocks, to meet the cost of 20 carts for the removal of rubbish, refuse on the understanding that the Commissioner ascertain whether Messrs. Garlick and Co. will not consent to work the incinerator pending the decision of the Corporation for a similar or smaller monthly sum.
12. Sanction to be asked to the acceptance of Mr. Garlick's offer to work the incinerator at a cost of annas three per cart load, the cutchra being deposited by the Municipality on the roof of the furnaces. The total cost, viz., Rs. 420 per mensem, for working the incinerator, and Rs. 30 per mensem for depositing the cutchra on the roof of the furnaces, Rs. 532, to be met from savings in the grant for 2, of labour, scavenging, feed of bullocks.
13. Sanction to be asked to (1) the erection of a "Silehar" incinerator at old Street Road at a cost of Rs. 1,047, (2) to the leasing on a monthly tenancy from Government 324 square yards of ground for the construction of the incinerator at 9 pies per square yard per annum.
14. Sanction to be asked to the expenditure of Rs. 295 out of the grant for House-Connections, 1st Drainage Section, to meet the cost of connecting the house of Mr. Shantaram N. Dabholkar, 17, Kalbadevie Road, with the Municipal Sewer.
15. Letter from the Commissioner, reporting regarding the conversion of a public tank into a Swimming Bath.
16. Sanction to be asked to the selling off of Rs. 2,560-10 from the Live Stock Return of the Health Department.
17. Sanction to be asked to the expenditure of Rs. 40,284 for covering the floors of the vaults under the filters in the Malabar Hill Reservoir with 1 of Indian Patent Stone and repointing.
18. Sanction to be asked to the grant of Rs. 160, to meet the cost of connecting with telephone the Water Engineer's bungalow.
19. The approval of the Corporation to be asked to the transfer of Rs. 2,450 from the grant for Victoria Gardens, feed of animals, to section II, contingencies.
20. Ditto to the transfer of Rs. 600 from surface drain cleaning to Municipal Commissioners Office establishment, section III, contingencies and printing.
21. Sanction to be asked to the leasing for a period of 2 years from the Trustees of the Pinjrapol of the ground-floor of the building for cattle for occupancy by stall-holders of the Bhuleshwar Markets during the process of pulling down and rebuilding the market on certain terms.
22. Ditto (1) to the leasing, from the Port Trust, of 4,000 square yards of land for a period of about 15 months at a rental of Rs. 800 per mensem, for the site of a chawl for bigaries of the Health Department, pending the building of their chawl at Bori Bunder ; (2) to the construction of temporary chawls at a cost of Rs. 3,285.
22. Ditto to the leasing, from Government, of 556·10 square yards of land occupied by the new Fire Brigade Station at Mahim, at a rent of Rs. 45-8-6 per annum.
23. Letter from the Commissioner, stating that a serious nuisance is caused at houses No. 5 to 9, Dammar Lane Cross Lane, by the absence of house-connections. Appending an estimate of the cost (Rs. 3(5), and requesting sanction to the expenditure.
24. Letter from the Secretary, reporting budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee up to 17th idem.
25. Notice from Brigade-surgeon-Lieut-Colonel S O'B Banks of his intention to call the attention of the Corporation to the best of Lady Frere in the Victoria Gardens.
26. Notice of motion from Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Esq., requesting that the Corporation be furnished with an estimate of the cost of a analyses of the air of Bombay.
27. Resolution of the Standing Committee forwarding correspondence from the Commissioner, submitting a report from the Executive Engineer regarding the removal of the house of Mr. Hari Dwarkadji's property.
28. Letter from the Commissioner, stating that there is no objection to a plot of Municipal land at Ripon Road, measuring 1,000 square yards, being reserved as a site for a Byculla Vernacular School.
29. Letter to the President, from Mr. Acting Secretary Withworth, forwarding Government Resolution No. 45, same Department, same date, on the question as to the performance of operations in the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital attached to the Bombay Veterinary College.
30. Memorandum from the Commissioner, forwarding an account showing the balance due by the Corporation to the Secretary of State for India in Council and to the Municipal Security-holders on 31st December 1893, on account of loans raised from time to time.
31. Letter from the Commissioner, reporting the result of the trial of Mr. C. H. Byrnes safety device for saving persons from drowning.
32. Report of the Health Officer for the 4th December 1893 be passed on to the Corporation.
33. Resolution of the Standing Committee stating, with reference to the accompanying petition from residents of Jagannath's Chawl, Fanaswadi, complaining of the inadequate watersupply, that the old service main became choked, but that the usual supply of water has been restored to the applicants.
34. Monthly return of sick treated in the Infectious Diseases Hospital at Arthur Road for the month of December 1893.
35. Resolution of the Standing Committee, forwarding letter from the Commissioner with reference to petition from residents of Poorbhoy's Buildings, Foras Road, complaining of nuisances thereat.
36. Report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the proposed improvement of Warl Bunder Roads and providing burying ground for Mahomedans and Beni-Israel.

The SPECIAL MEETING of the Corporation as already advertised, for the final consideration of certain draft By-Laws, will be held on 8th FEBRUARY, as above, at 4 p.m.

By order of the President,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office, Bombay, January 25, 1894.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 2 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND ! INCREDIBLE ! ! MARVELLOUS ! ! !
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.)
THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (sole Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only a Fortnight in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, Uses, and Functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA ! !

THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.
PRICE OF ADMISSION :—Annas 8.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

BOMBAY HORSE SHOW, 1894,

TO BE HELD ON THE ESPLANADE, in connection with
LADY HARRIS'S FANCY FAIR,
THURSDAY, 1st and FRIDAY, 2nd FEBRUARY
PATRON :
H. E. THE RIGHT HON. LORD HARRIS, G.C.I.E
COMMITTEE AND JUDGES :

Colonel HUMPREY.	Major BLOMFIELD, D.A.A.G
Major WOODROW, R.A.	Surgeon-Major MARTIN.
Captain ROSS.	Captain GOFF.
Dr. BULL.	Vet. Captain NEWSOM.
H. W. BUCKLAND, Esq.	CECIL GRAY, Esq.

C. A. B. BEATTY, Esq.
Honorary Secretary—R. A. WILLIS, Esq.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

To the Prize Fund to be paid to the Honorary Secretary.

CLASSES FOR HORSE SHOW, 1894.

1. Pairs of Horses or Ponies in Harness.
2. Single Horses in Harness.
3. Single Ponies in Harness.
4. Teams.
5. Tandems.
6. Chargers—Walers or English.
8. Chargers—Arabs or C. Bs.
9. Hunters—Horses or Mares up to 12 stone and over.
10. Hunters—Horses up to less than 12 stone.
11. Hunters—Ponies under 14 hands.
12. Hunters—The property of Members of the Bombay Hunt and regularly ridden with the B. F. H.
13. Polo Ponies—Regularly played in Bombay.
14. Ladies' Horses—Constantly ridden as such and to be ridden by Ladies.

COMPETITIONS :

15. For Best Jumper in Classes 9, 10 and 12.
16. For Best Jumper in Class 11.
18. For Highest Jump.
19. Driving Competition—Pair and Single.
20. Driving Competition—Ladies, Single Horse or Pony.

Entrances for all Single Horses .....Rs. 2
" Pairs or Tandems.. " 3
" Teams ..... " 5
1st Prize in each Class...A Silver Cup.
2nd do. Do.

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THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.
Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy..... .....Annas 4.
"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SCAFFOLDING MATERIALS, &c.

By order of Major A. Hildebrand, R.E, Executive Engineer, Military Works, Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 27th January, 1894, at 2 p.m., at Upper Colaba—

The materials of scaffolding, empty cement casks, packing cases, &c.

SALE OF GREY, WHITE, AND COLOURED PIECE-GOODS, FLANNEL, SILK GHATPOTE, IRON SAFE, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Hurichand Varjee, traded under the name of Runchoor Jugan, an Adjudged Insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Insolvent's shop, in the Govind Bhanjee's Cloth Markets, near the Jooma Musjid, consisting pieces of coloured sarries, silk-bordered dhoties and sarries, grey shirtings, white dupatas, long cloth, jaconnets, dhoties, turbans, flannels, purmata, night caps, shim cloth, coloured jaconets, iron treasury safe, mehta boxes, brass deevi, &c., &c.

SALE of Surplus and Unservicable Stores, Verticle Engine and Boiler, Lathe, Moters, Machines, Cupolas, C. I., Moulding Boxes, Truck, Watch Boxes, Copper, Iron, Brass, Cast Iron, Coal Ashes, &c.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esquire, C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Stores, Pultan Road, near the Crawford Market, on MONDAY, the 5th February, 1894, at 2 p.m., the following :—Vertical engine and boiler, lathe, 12 centre saw bench, shaping machine, cutting machines, Siemen's meters, cupolas, C.I., moulding boxes, core barrels and plates, core trucks, ketales for metal, clay waggon, watch boxes, large copper cooking pots, cupboard, chairs, brass cocks, spindles, couplings, ferrules, pickaxes, powras, spanners, files, tools, grating, locks, flamps, leather, canvas hoses, baskets, rammers, buckets, poles, yokes, ropes, refuse bins, tins, woods, casks, tubs, wrought and C. Iron, fire bars, empty iron drums, tarses, saws, scales, weights, old ladders, coal dust and coal ashes, &c., &c.

Also on TUESDAY, the 6th February, 1894, at 2 p.m., at Bellasis Road Depot, a quantity of C.I. scrap, earthenware bonds, K. O. empty cases with tins, &c., and at 3·30 p.m., at Chinchpoogly, W. W. Stores, a quantity of cast iron scrap and W. iron scrap.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, January 27, 1894.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1834 by Special Act of Parliament.

Special Features :—
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
LARGE CASH RESERVES.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

The Average Reduction made Annually at 53 Divisions of Profits has been about 47 per cent.

This means that nearly One-half the Premium has been returned Annually in actual Cash.

The UNIVERSAL offers the best Security, as it has nearly £190 of Assets for each £100 of Liabilities.

The Expenses are only about 9½ per cent. of the Annual Income and are Covered more than 3 times by the Interest on the Funds, which have been accumulating during the past 60 years.

AN
ANNUAL BONUS POLICY
Offers the most Economical Assurance Obtainable in India.

FUNDS
IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT PAPER
AND FIRST CLASS BRITISH SECURITIES.

Claims settled immediately on proof of Death.
Please apply for Prospectus, &c., and compare Rates Bonus results, and Security offered, with those of other offices.

BOMBAY BRANCH :—
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries, Bombay.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, OF INDIA, LIMITED.

BOMBAY OFFICE :—29, Esplanade Road.

THE SUN SPECIAL TABLES for India contain important new features combined with
LIBERALITY and SECURITY.
MAXIMUM of ECONOMY at Commencement of the Assurance.
The PREMIUMS are on a MODERATE SCALE, thus SECURING an IMMEDIATE ADVANTAGE.
LARGE PROFITS.—The Old and Widely Known SUN LIFE OFFICE of London (Founded 1810) *Guarantees a Bonus of* Rs. 2 per Cent. per Annum on Sum assured as described in the Prospectus.
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Translation of letter from Fiji.
The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend,—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams. I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep ; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of bula is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu.

Explanation of above Letter.

"In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can conscientiously assert that I know of no better medicine than 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' which I have used with unfailing success both among my white and black neighbours. The enclosed letter from 'Jonathan,' a Christianised Fijian, speaks for itself. For three months he had been almost a cripple, and yet one of your large bottles completely set him up. In ordinary cases even a less quantity will effect a cure.—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

"T. EDGCUMBE DUNSFORD.

"46, Leicester-square, London, W.C.,
"21 June, 1893."

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Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them : an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gymkhana Sky Races.
Aryan Social Union Lecture, People's Free Reading Room, 8 p.m.
Anjuman-e-Elmi-o-Farsi, Conversational Meeting, New Association at Khareghat Chambers.
High School, Fort, 5 o'clock.
Stanley Opera Company, Variety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer City of Dundee entered the dock on Thursday, and the steamer Rohilla, yesterday.

HYDERABAD NOBLES IN BOMBAY.—Nawab Muktadir Jung arrived here yesterday morning from Hyderabad; and Nawab Meer Liakutali, Talukdar of Abkari, left last night for Hyderabad.

GYMKHANA RACES AT MAHALUXMI.—We are requested to announce that special trains will leave Church Gate station to-day, for Mahalaxmi, at 3-10 p.m. and 3-40 p.m., local time.

A THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE.—An interesting and varied performance will be given to-night, at the Pivoli Theatre (Skating Rink) by several young men of the Portuguese community, in aid of the Indo-Portuguese Cricket Club. The programme includes a comedy, in three acts, "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" of Moliere. The "Magic Penny," a nigger melo-drama and the pantomime of the "Magic Wand."

MUSIC AT THE RACES.—By the kind permission of Colonel F. Ryley and Officers, the Band of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment will perform the following programme, at the Gymkhana Races, Mahaluxmi, to-day.

Lancers	Her Majesty's	Solomon.
Fantasia	Scotland's Pride	Arr Godfrey.
Valse	Eldorado	Royle.
Song	The Silver Path	Bevan.
Selection	Dorothy	Cellier.
Schottische	The Pride of Arran	Fare.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DEATH FROM TETANUS.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Sonapur Barning Ground, regarding the death of Shrinivas Buxiram, a Hindu lad, aged eleven years, the son of a yarn-broker, residing at Cavel Street. On the 24th instant, the deceased was standing on a balcony, on the fourth floor of his house and flying a kite, when he sustained a wound on his head by the fall of a tile from the roof. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where tetanus supervened, and he died on Thursday. A verdict of death from tetanus was recorded.

FATAL RESULT OF EXCESSIVE DRINKING.—An inquest was held by Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Govind Martand, a goldsmith, aged fifty-five years. The deceased was of dissipated habits, and was consequently excommunicated. At 7 p.m., on the 23rd instant, Govind went to a friend's house at Two Tanks, and while going up the staircase under the influence of liquor, he slipped and fell down, sustaining serious injuries to his head. He was conveyed by his friends to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination, he was found to have sustained a fracture of the skull. He died in the hospital, at 4 o'clock, yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

FOUND DEAD.—At about 11 o'clock on Thursday night a Goanese, named Constance De Gama, aged forty-five years, was found lying dead, by H. Martin, on the foot path on the north-east corner of a house, situated on the west side of Frere Road, opposite the main entrance to the Prince's Dock, owned by Haji Hasam, and let to a Goanese, named Valentine Contena, a licensed boarding-house-keeper and nephew of deceased Martin immediately informed the police, who at once put in an appearance and examined the body. There were no marks of violence, but the mouth and nose were besmeared with blood, apparently showing that deceased had been vomiting blood. From inquires made by the police, it appears that the deceased lived in the house, near which he was first found lying dead by Martin, and that he had been suffering from pain in his chest for the last seven or eight months. The Coroner was communicated with, and ordered the body to be disposed of.

LODGE HAMILTON, SURAT.—The installation meeting of this Lodge wat held, at the Freemason's Hall, Surat, on Saturday, when Surgeon-Major K. S. Nariman was installed into the Eastern chair. Captain C. D. Wise, Grand Secretary, A. S. F. and A. Lodge on official visit; Mr. G. McCorkell, District Judge, Ahmedabad Subs. Grand Master, being unavoidably absent on account of illness. The Rt. Worshipful Master then invested his office-bearers as follows:—Mr. Thomas Barrett, I.P.M., Khan Bahadoor Nanabhai Cowasjee, D.M., Mr. R. W. Mullaferoz, S.M., Mr. Aderjee Jiwanji, S.W., Mr. E. C. Karanjawalla, J.W., Dr. K. B. Shroff, Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. J. S. Sethna, S.D., Mr. Henry Odawell, J.D., Mr. E. D. Talati, I.G., and Khan Bahadoor Darasha Dossbhoy. Captain Wise then spoke of the excellent way in which the affairs of the Lodge were conducted, and congratulated upon having a master who occupies such a high position in Surat. The gathering dispersed at 11 p.m., after doing good justice at the table.

A HABITUAL OFFENDER.—At the Mazagon Police Crton yesterday, Inspector Greyhurst placed a notorious character, named Rahimoo Shaik Ahmed, before Mr. W. H. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, on two charges of committing theft of a metal lamp, valued at Rs. 13, and a handkerchief, valued at eight annas, belonging to Sadoola Goolam Vully and Hooseinalli Abbas, respectively. At 4 o'clock, on Thursday morning, the accused was going along Bhendy Bazaar Road with the lamp in his hand, but on being questioned by a policeman he dropped the lamp on the road, and was about to run away, but was arrested by the policeman a few paces off. From inquiries made, it appears, that the accused stole the lamp that morning from the first complainant's shop, and the handkerchief on the 23rd instant, from the second complainant's house. The accused, in defence, urged that while he was sleeping on the verandah of a house at Bhendy Bazaar Road, on the night in question some one came and put the lamp near him. The accused against whom there were three previous convictions was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

BURGLARY AT CARNAC ROAD.—Rustom Baman, an Irani tea-shop keeper at Carnac Road, has made a report to the police, that some time on yesterday morning, he locked the door of his shop and went to bed inside the shop with four other persons. About an hour afterwards he was aroused by the police, and his small wooden-box, which he had locked up and placed on a bench alongside his bed, and which contained a small revolver, currency notes, cash, and sundry other articles, of the collective value of Rs. 1,000 or so, had been taken out of the open lock. It appears that about half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning, Inspector Mynn was going on his rounds, he noticed a man, whom he believed to be an Irani, aged about thirty years, crossing the Carnac Road from B to A Division. The Inspector followed the man, and just as he was about to catch him, the man threw the box down on the road and made off. The box was thrown open by the fall, and its contents were scattered on the road. Inspector Mynn picked up the box and its contents, and after making inquiries showed the same to the complainant, who identified the box with its contents as his own property.

MISCHIEVOUS SOLDIERS.—Two European soldiers belonging to the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers—Privates Wilson and Ashton—are now in the custody of the police on a charge of having stolen some watches from Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s premises in Arsenal Road. The two soldiers, both quite young men, visited Marcks and Co.'s premises between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and requested to be shown some watches, which would be suitable for a soldier. The manager of the firm took several metal watches out of a case and showed them to the accused, who carefully examined them. Suddenly one of the soldiers scooped and attempted to strike the manager with his head in order to knock him down. The managers suspected nothing, and stepping a pace or two back avoided the attack. The other soldier immediately seized the watches which had been brought out for inspection, and ran out of the shop. His comrade, whose hat had fallen off in the attempt to knock the manager down, followed, and the pair ran down past Messrs. Phillips and Co.'s establishment and turned up on Elphinstone Road, followed by a crowd of natives who shouted after them. The sergeant in charge of the guard at the Arsenal, being informed of what had taken place, promptly sent some of his men to stop the two men who were running away and to fetch them back. Soon after the men had been brought in by the Guard, Mr. Jamsetjee Eduljee, the cantonment chief constable, turned up, and being informed of the circumstances, took the two soldiers into custody and reported the occurrence to the Officer Commanding the Lancashire Fusiliers.—*Deccan Herald.*

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.—A correspondent writes:—His Highness C. Wadiar, G.C.S.I., the Maharaja Saheb of Mysore with his daughters, the three Princesses and Staff, paid a visit to the Elephanta Caves, on last Thursday afternoon, in H. H. the Maharaja Saheb Gaekwar's launch Pari. His Highness was accompanied in his trip, by Colonel Campbell, the Private Secretary, Major Martin, Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao B. Pitale, Dr. Bonnet, Messrs. Campbell and Godfrey, Mr. and Mrs. Penny, and Mr. and Mrs. Whitely. The Pari is a fast boat, but as the tide was against her, she had to take a long turn to reach the Caves. After spending an enjoyable evening the party returned to shore at the Apollo Bunder. It is gratifying to observe that the good effects of education and of special training to the majority of our Indian Princes, under the auspices of the Paramount Power, are being appreciated and personally felt. The anxious care of the British Government for their welfare is bearing ample fruit. The Maharaja of Mysore is staying at present among us for the past five or six weeks. He freely moves in European and Native society in an unostentatious manner. The Mysore State has made more rapid progress in prosperity, financially, politically, socially, and in a score of other ways than before the rendition of this State. This is due in a very great measure to the personal individuality of character, worth, and other noble qualifications of the Maharaja. During his Highness's stay in Bombay his Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bhowngger the Raja Saheb of Akalote, and other Chiefs paid him private visits, which were duly returned. On last Thursday after noon H. H. the Maharaja Saheb Holkar called on him. This shows the cordial relations now existing between the ruling foudatories of India in contradistinction to their estrangement two decades ago.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THEN CURE!—BY TIMES ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood, and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fother gill's Madonal. Re. 4 and Rs. 2-8—MADON SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE FAREWELL TO LORD LANSDOWNE.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY TO THE MUNICIPAL ADDRESS.

On Monday the Viceroy received addresses from the Municipality and the Central National Mahomedan Association at Calcutta. Replying to the former he said:—"I have much pleasure in accepting the address with which you are good enough to present me in the name of the Municipal Commissioners of this city. I have, since I arrived here in 1888, spent a considerable part of each year under the wing of your Municipality, and these have certainly been months to which we have looked forward with the greatest pleasure. I rejoice that you have not allowed me to leave Calcutta without an expression of your goodwill. Your Municipality is, as you remind me, a non-political body. That, however, does not mean that its members are indifferent to political questions. It contains, on the contrary, the representatives of many different political schools, who cannot be expected to part with their convictions when they enter your Council Chamber. In a body so situated, it is inevitable that divergences of opinion such as those which you have indicated, must exist as to many questions of public interest, and in no respect is there, perhaps, more room for such differences than in regard of your estimate of the conduct of the head of the Government of India—a Government which is called upon to steer its way among the currents and shoals of political controversy, and which necessarily finds itself obliged at times to run counter to the sentiments of one section or another of the community. I shall, therefore, be interested its to read into your address anything which it does not contain. I accept it merely as a general expression of the personal goodwill of the Corporation and of your opinion that I have, to the best of my abilities and as far as my opportunities permitted me, endeavoured to promote the interests of you country. I am especially grateful for your sympathetic reference to the difficulties which have been occasioned by the state of our finances. Nothing is more calculated to cripple the usefulness of an administration or to diminish its popularity than its inability to make both ends meet. This is especially the case in India, where a liberal outlay of public money is so much required for the development of the natural resources of the country, and where expenditure of this kind produces such admirable results. We have all deeply regretted our obligation to restrict within narrow limits our expenditure on such reproductive works as railways and irrigation. We have been able to maintain during the last few years a fairly steady, though in my opinion, not by any means sufficiently rapid rate of railway construction. I trust that the time is not far distant when this city will be provided with direct communication with the two great arterial lines, which are now approaching it from the south and from the south-west. I can assure you that you are not mistaken in anticipating that my interest in India will not cease with my departure from your shores. I shall leave your country at all events knowing more of men and things than when I arrived, and it will indeed be a source of satisfaction to me if I am able in my place in Parliament, or elsewhere, to assist the public at home in arriving at a just conclusion in regard to Indian questions. Gentlemen, in the kind wishes with which your address concludes, you are good enough to include Lady Lansdowne. I thank you cordially both for her and for myself. It is the good fortune of the Viceroy's wife that however fiercely the storm of political controversy rages round her husband, she at least is sheltered from its blast. I can, however, assure you that although my experiences have been less serene than hers, I do not yield to her in my attachement to this country and in my earnest hope that providence may bestow upon it in the future an abundant measure of prosperity. In conclusion, I wish to add an expression of my thanks for the very artistic silver casket in which you have presented me with your address. It will remind me of the agreeable seasons which I have spent in your city and of this occassion on which you bid me farewell."

In replying to the second address the Viceroy said:—"I understand that this deputation has addressed me not only on behalf of the Central National Mahomedan Association, but in the name of a large number of local branches representing the Mahomedan community throughout the length and breadth of the Empire. That community is one which numbers nearly 60 millions of souls. There is no ruler, European or Asiatic, whose sovereignty is acknowledged by so vast a Mahomedan population as the Queen-Empress. I can therefore assure you that I fully realise the importance of any expression of opinion proceeding from such an organisation as yours. I rejoice to know that I carry away with me its goodwill, and that it gives me credit for having endeavoured to discharge the duties of my office with justice and impartiality. I have never, I hope, failed to recognise the loyalty and the attachment of the Mahomedans of India to the British Government, and I have spared no pains to secure to them their fair share in the public employment of the country. It gave me the greatest pleasure to gratify their desire for representation on the bench of the Calcutta High Court by recommending for appointment to it a Mahomedan gentleman whose position and abilities seemed to me to entitle him to such advancement, and who has, I am glad to hear, thoroughly justified his selection. I note with satisfaction your reference to the attitude of the Government during the deplorable conflicts between the Hindus and the Mahomedans, which have lately occurred in more than one part of India. The Government of India will, I have no doubt, be found ready to enforce the law and to strengthen it should it prove to require strengthening; but I feel that there never was an occasion when it was more desirable to rely, not only upon the law, but upon the influence of moderate and reasonable men. I trust that that influence will be exerted on both sides, and I feel no doubt that your associations will throw their weight into the scale upon the side of prudence and mutual forbearance. Gentlemen, I observe with satisfaction your approval of the recent re-constitution of the Legislative Councils, and of the attempt which has been made to give them a more representative character. This measure is one in which I have, as you are aware taken a close personal interest, and it was in my opinion not a little satisfactory that we should have been able to obtain the necessary legislation in the Imperial Parliament at a time when the condition of public business at home was such as to place apparently insurmountable obstacles in our way. I am glad to have this opportunity of bearing witness to the personal goodwill with which Lord Cross, the then Secretary of State for India, regarded this measure, and to the support which he rendered from him in our efforts to press it upon the attention of Parliament. I hold with you that the Councils, enlarged as they have been in point of numbers, and endowed as they now are with new and important functions, will be the means of bringing the Government of India into closer touch with public opinion in this country, and of affording additional securities for the soundness and stability of our legislation. You have expressed a hope that your people may not be denied a fair share of representation upon the enlarged Councils. As to that, I may tell you that it has from the first been our intention to secure them a reasonable number of seats. The vacancy which was recently created by the retirement of Mr. Chentsal Rao Pantulu, will, I hope, be filled by the appointment of a Mahomedan gentleman, and the Council would then include 8 Indian members, of whom 3 would be Hindus, 2 Sikhs, 2 Mahomedans and one Parsi gentleman. I have in conclusion, to thank you for your congratulations upon our success in establishing cordial relations with his Highness the Amir of Afghanistan. I have always recognised the importance of securing the confidence of a ruler who occupied so distinguished a position amongst people of your creed, and I have spared no efforts in order to convince his Highness of the sincerity of our goodwill towards him, and of our conviction that his interests are in many respects identical with our own. It is most satisfactory to me to know that these feelings are reciprocated by his Highness. Gentlemen, it remains for me to thank you once more for your kindness, and to assure you that both Lady Lansdowne and I will leave India with feelings of the utmost regard for the great community of which you are the representatives.

DINNER AT THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

LORD LANSDOWNE ON THE CURRENCY QUESTION.

FUTURE POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

On Tuesday night the Viceroy was entertained at a farewell dinner by the commercial community of Calcutta. Upwards of 200 gentlemen sat down in the Royal Exchange, and among the guests were the Lieutenant-Governor, Admiral Kennedy, the Commander-in-Chief and all the members of Council. After the toast of the Queen-Empress, Mr. Playfair, President of the Chamber of Commerce, who occupied the chair, rose and said:—

"Gentlemen,—The pleasant duty now devolves upon me to invite you to do honour to the toast of our guest this evening, His Excellency Lord Lansdowne. It is appropriate that Lord Lansdowne should be the first guest of the Mercantile Community in this the new home of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce inasmuch as it is to his personal request to Her Majesty, urged in the courtesy to us, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer upon the Merchants of Calcutta the privilege designating this building—"The Royal Exchange." This is the first occasion that this Chamber has entertained the Viceroy, and the circumstance in itself may be understood to mark the esteem in which Lord Lansdowne is held by this section of the Community. It is a privilege afforded to us by this opportunity to publicly acknowledge the courtesy. Lord Lansdowne has invariably shown to the mercantile community, the patient hearing he has always given to its representations, and his accessibility to its members; this last a personal feature of his Viceroyalty that has been highly appreciated. I have the great pleasure to announce that Lord Lansdowne has become entitled to the freedom of this Chamber having, at the invitation of the Committee, become enrolled as an Honorary Member of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce.

"It is fully five years since His Excellency's illustrious predecessor announced Lord Lansdowne's advent and in doing so Lord Dufferin prophesied for Lord Lansdowne an important influence over the social and political world of India, and this prophecy we have the pleasure to-night, to record as having been justified by the result. Our distinguished guest has filled the high office of Ruler of India for a full term and is now about to pass on to a successor the responsibilities and the toils as well as the honour and the lofty and most arduous duties of this high position. The five years of administration, now completed, have been years of freedom from famine and from foreign troubles excepting such disturbances as wild tribes on the frontier periodically provoke. Over the long mountain range from Baluchistan to the Chin Hills, Lord Lansdowne leaves the frontier stronger than he found it, with additional securities for its peace, and it is a matter of congratulation that His Excellency is able to go away with the proud sense that our relations with the Amir of Kabul have advanced another long stride towards cordiality and confidence. In addition to this in Kashmir, Khelat, and Manipur, Lord Lansdowne has upheld the authority of the Empire and has insisted upon the duties to be observed to the subjects of the Native States. In justice to the people Lord Lansdowne has not hesitated to limit the powers of or even to remove misguided and oppressive rulers while he has had respect to those family interests and that independence of Native States, with which policy the Government of India has identified itself. When we turn to the internal administration of India we find a variety of problems that have commanded attention during the past five years. In spite of almost overwhelming difficulties and disappointments, an attempt has been made to grapple with the currency question, the Legislature having endeavoured to find a remedy for a very serious disorder. This effort is the outcome of Lord Lansdowne's administration having been beset, in an aggravated form, with what Lord Dufferin described as his greatest difficulty, the fall in the value of silver, to effect of which has been to increase taxation and has continued burdens upon the people of the country that no Government can wish for. It has probably deprived the administration of additional investments of British capital for the further development of the railway system of India, which is so desired on the part of the people and for the benefit of commerce, and which during Lord Lansdowne's term of office he has had so much at heart. It will deprive Lord Lansdowne, I fear of the satisfaction of relieving the lower class of contributors to the income Tax, a piece of good fortune afforded to Lord Canning, and which evoked for that statesman a special outburst of popularity before his departure.

"Indian finance is one of the most difficult and delicate character have come into prominence of late. Agitations among the natives apparently harmless have developed a dangerous religious character. The piece of the community has been wantonly disturbed and alarm created over large districts. In such circumstances it was with feelings of great satisfaction that the Viceroy's speech at Agra made it clear to the criminals in the English manner, that disorder would not be tolerated and that agressive religionists would not be permitted to disturb the public mind or endanger the public tranquility.

"In all that it has fallen to Lord Lansdowne to do he has exhibited the same high sense of duty. And when he shall have recovered by quiet repose the wear of body and mind incidental to the laborious duties he has undertaken with such success, and assumed as he doubtless will, high office in the service of his country at home, we shall look with confidence for the friendly and interested use of his influence on behalf of India—an influence that can be powerful for good, possessed as he is of an intimate acquaintance with the India of to-day and with the questions pressing upon the attention of the Indian commercial community. Changes in India are so pronounced, alterations in the character of the trade are so important, the development of the commerce of the country has to be watched so keenly, that it may be admitted to be in the highest degree desirable that the English people should have in the deliberations of its Parliament the freshest knowledge of Indian questions as well as the widest and most varied possible acquaintance with its industries, its agricultural resources and systems, and its Commercial requirements and methods; and of this knowledge we know Lord Lansdowne has accumulated a rich store. The exercise of Lord Lansdowne's high authority and the dissemination of his enlightened views may help to educate and guide British public opinion upon the necessity, in a country such as India, of having a respected and consistent system of Government and so counteract the proposals of that dangerous section of adventurous politicians who would rashly experiment in governing at the expense of India. Time has not altered the opinion expressed a few years ago, by this Chamber of Commerce, that the moment it is felt that India is to be made a theatre for speculative experiments in Government the stream of British capital will begin to flow in other and safer directions, and the value of the capital invested in this country will begin to shrink.

"I believe it will be your pleasure, Gentlemen, that I should ask you to associate with this toast the name of Her Excellency Lady Lansdowne, whose gracious favours have been so impartially bestowed. Her Ladyship's presence in Government House has added an additional charm to the bountiful hospitality that has been dispensed by their Excellencies. I ask you to wish Lord and Lady Lansdowne a pleasant voyage, a happy reunion with friends at Home, and a continued and prosperous career in the service of their Queen and Country."

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

THE VICEROY'S REPLY.

The Viceroy rose immediately to reply and received a great ovation. He said:—

"I have, in the first place, to express my high appreciation of the honour which you have done me in asking me to be your guests in this building, an honour which is not diminished by the fact that I am, I believe, the first Viceroy who has had the privilege of being entertained by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce. You have paid me the additional compliment of admitting me to the Honorary Membership of the Chamber, a compliment which I value very greatly. Allow me to offer you my congratulations upon the new home which the Chamber has acquired, a home worthy of the designation which has been conferred upon it by the gracious permission of Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, a permission which, let me say, was accorded with the utmost cheerfulness by the Sovereign, whose personal interest in the affairs of her Indian Empire I have had exceptional opportunities of watching during the last five years. Let me, in the next place, and before I go further, return you my personal thanks, and those of Lady Lansdowne, for the manner in which you have referred to us both and for the good wishes which you have expressed for our safe return and for our happiness in the old country. We shall both of us I can assure you, preserve nothing but kindly recollections of the years which we have spent in India. Of the many interesting episodes in which I have taken part, none will remain more indelibly fixed in my mind than this great gathering to which you have bidden me. I do not think that amidst such surroundings, you will expect your new member to make you a speech upon commercial subjects. I might promise to do so, and yet allow myself a very wide measure of latitude, for there is no single department of our administration in which the business men of Calcutta have at least as large an interest as any other class of the community. I hope, however, that I may say that even in the more restricted interpretation of the words, the Government of India has not been unmindful of commercial interests during the last five years, and that you will give us credit for having done all that lay in our power to promote them. I may certainly plead that, in one respect, we have striven hard to strengthen what I may call the very basis and foundation of our commercial fabric in India I mean our currency system. A great deal has happened since I referred to this subject in public.

"The Sherman Act has, after a hard struggle, been repealed, and the 54 millions of ounces of silver bullion which, while that Act was in force, were consumed by the United States, have been added to the great mass of silver thrown upon the markets of the world. Then, we have had the adoption of a minimum rate for Council Bills by the Secretary of State and his failure to sell his bills, the enormous importations of silver bullion, and the apprehension that an import duty on silver might be imposed, and might still further affect Imperial China trade, followed by the recent announcement that it was not intended to resort to such a duty. Finally, we have had the abandonment of the minimum at the very moment when all the indications seemed to point to the near approach of an increased demand. I will not upon such an occasion as this attempt to decide whether the Government of India was well advised or not in recommending the Secretary of State to support our currency legislation by refusing to dispose of his bills below a certain price. That policy received much encouragement in India, and we recommended that trial should be given to it. Whether it has received sufficient trial, or whether it would not have been worth while to persevere longer with it is, I think, open to doubt; but it was obviously a policy which could not be pursued for an indefinite time, and the Government of India is assured me that after taking the best advice obtainable, he has come to the conclusion that the time has arrived for its abandonment. Neither he, nor we, nor so far as I am aware, any of the prophets foresaw the huge imports of silver bullion to which more than to any other cause must be attributed his inability to find purchasers. The result has been disappointing, and the prospects of our currency legislation probably appear to many people more discouraging than ever. I trust, however, that too much will not be made of the failure of this particular experiment, and that the public will not assume that, because it has failed, our legislation is destined to failure. The assumption would be quite unwarrantable. It is far too early to declare that that legislation has failed. The Secretary of State's attempt to support it by holding back his Council Bills was not an essential part of the scheme. I think I might describe it as an excrescence—some people would, I suppose, call it an unhealthy excrescence—upon the scheme. The success of the scheme properly so called can be assured in one way, and in one way only, and that is by such a restriction of the volume of currency as will confer upon the rupee a value in excess of that of the metal which it contains. Our policy remains what it was, and there is no intention of changing it. It will, I believe, produce the desired effect, and if it does, it will do more for the commerce of India than has been done for it by any enactment of the Legislature for many years past. I earnestly hope that we may be justified in anticipating a time when those who have suffered so severely during the present crisis may find some recompense for the anxiety which they have undergone and for the losses which they have sustained. They deserve all the sympathy and all the assistance which we can give them in passing through so trying an ordeal.

"I can not do better than use the words in which the President of the United States, under not very dissimilar circumstance, lately addressed Congress. He said:—'The recent repeal of the silver purchase clauses has made an entire change in our currency affairs. I do not doubt that the ultimate result of this action will be most salutary and far-reaching. In the nature of things, however, it is impossible to know more definitely what conditions will be produced by the change, or what, if any, supplementary legislation may, in the light of such conditions, appear essential or expedient. After the recent financial perturbations, time is necessary for the re-establishment of business confidence. And then follows this significant sentence:—'We should resolutely turn away from all alluring temporary expedients, determined to be content with nothing less than a lasting and comprehensive financial plan.' These, Gentlemen, are wise and dignified words, and I think we may well lay them to heart. There is, perhaps, one other point to which I ought to refer in this connection. I know that it has been held in many quarters that the Government of India were to blame for having passed so important a measure as the Currency Act of last year at Simla instead of in this city. Now as to the question of principle involved in this criticism, there is no difference of opinion between us and our critics. I hold strongly that all important measures affecting matters of general interest—questions upon which light can be thrown by discussion in Council,—should be dealt with at Calcutta, and not at Simla. The object of such discussion is to elicit public opinion, to ventilate the details of the proposed legislation, and to give ample notice to the public of what is intended. But, Gentlemen, I venture to ask you—Should we have advanced that object by coming down to Calcutta, and holding a special session for the purpose of debating the Currency Act? You will remember that the position of the Currency question in June last was altogether exceptional. The policy which the Government of India was prepared to adopt was one of the nature of which the public were perfectly aware, and we had not adopted it without courting criticism and discussion, and without giving to the commercial community the fullest opportunities for making known its views. In the speech which I delivered on introducing the Currency Bill, I expressed my opinion, an opinion which I still hold, that no question had ever been subjected to more thorough discussion out of doors than that with which we were concerned and that no debates in Council could be so instructive, or so exhaustive of the subject, as the discussions which had been carried on in the public press, and at public meetings, upon the Currency question during the last year or two. I hold that opinion still, and I would ask you whether, if it is true that public interests suffered, as they did from the premature revelation of our schemes, they would not have suffered still more if the Government of India had postponed its action until there had been time for a summer session of the Legislature at Calcutta. I can assure you that this aspect of the case was not one which escaped our attention, and so throughly were we at one with you in regard to the general principle that we had actually decided that, if special legislation became necessary for the purpose of imposing further taxation upon the people of this country, the Government was prepared to come down for that purpose and to hold a special session in this place. I cannot leave this subject without expressing my entire concurrence in what fell from your President when he spoke of the disastrous effects of fluctuations in the value of silver upon the investment of British capital for the development of our railway system, and for the benefit of commerce. I do not mean to say that the commercial development of India has been altogether arrested. Certain industries have no doubt thriven under a falling exchange, a stimulus which obviously could not operate for an indefinite time, and it is easy to point to the fact that India has in many departments of its industrial development made very fair progress; but I confess that when I consider what that progress has been, when I consider the resources of this country, its fertile soil, its cheap labour, its teeming population, its undeveloped mineral resources, I am not so easily satisfied. The question is not whether there has been progress, but whether there has been the highest degree of such a kind as the representatives of the commerce of this country can be content with. In railway construction, we have certainly fallen very far short of what might have been wished. We have now some 17,000 miles of line open, but our average mileage of new lines has, during recent years, not exceeded about 1,000 miles. Compare this with the average mileage of development in the United States, where the total rose from 9,000 miles in 1850 to 163,000 miles in 1890, and do not let us forget that of our small total, scarcely a mile has been built by what can properly be described as private enterprise. There may have been other obstacles, and we have, as you know, been endeavouring to remove them by offering more liberal inducements to promoters, but I have always believed that what more than anything else deterred private enterprise from building railways for us in India was the instability of the currency. Give us a steady exchange at a reasonable figure, and I shall be much disappointed if you do not find that European capitalists are ready to prefer the promising railway projects which are ripe for execution here, to the much less sound financial enterprises which have lately absorbed so many millions of British money in other parts of the world.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

"I said just now that commercial men were interested in the safety of the Empire, and it will be generally admitted that the primary duty of the Government of India is to render the Empire secure within and without, secure from foreign aggression on the one hand, and from internal disorder on the other. The necessity of providing against the first of these dangers has, perhaps, been more prominently before our minds of late years. The unsettled state of European politics, from which those of India can not be dissociated, the rapid advance of a foreign Power towards our western frontier, to which might be added indications that another great Power is exhibiting disquieting activity on the eastern side of India, the profound peace which has, with happily rare exceptions, obtained within our borders;—these things have all led men's minds to think more of the external menace than of those internal dangers inseparable from our presence in this country, and of which their thoughts were full a generation ago. I may perhaps be allowed to say that, having been in constant confidential communication, during four years of my term of office, with two successive Commanders-in-Chief and two successive Military Members of Council, I feel no doubt, not only that we have made considerable progress of late in adding to the security of the Empire, but that in respect to our ability to defend it with a numerous army, whether within or without the limits of the Empire we are, at this moment, stronger than we have ever been. Our defences have made progress, and are approaching completion, if there is such a thing as finality in these matters; our means of communication have been enormously improved, and our troops were never so well armed and equipped, or more ready to take the field. And here I should like to refer specially to three military measures which have been in active progress during my term of office, and in which I have taken a special interest.

"In the first place, we have endeavoured to substitute, in our Native Army material recruited from the most warlike and manly races of India for the indifferent material of which some of our regiments have been composed: we think that if you are to pay for a soldier, it is our business to give you the best soldiers that money can buy. In the second place, we have succeeded—carrying out in this respect the policy of my distinguished predecessor, Lord Dufferin—with the hearty co-operation of the Native Chiefs and Rulers of the native States, in associating a portion of their troops with our own forces for purposes of Imperial defence. I desire to take this opportunity of expressing our obligation to the Chiefs and Rulers of the States which have furnished contingents. Some of them are fit to take their place side by side with our best Native troops, and the present and future Commander-in-Chief have borne witness both to their value as part of the forces of the Empire, and to the excellent spirit by which they are animated. It may interest you to know that these troops have been, on several occasions brigaded with our own for purposes of military training, and that upon those occasions they have been not only well conducted, but absolutely free from crime. In the third place, we have, after a prolonged struggle, got rid of the old system under which the Armies of the Madras and Bombay Presidencies lay outside the direct control of the Government of India—a system which led to delay and circumlocution where there ought to have been promptitude, and to friction where the machine ought to have worked without a hitch—a system founded upon obsolete ideas, condemned by Governments at other Government, and at last put an end to by Imperial legislation undertaken at our earnest and often reiterated request. For the future, although we shall decentralise as far as possible in matters of detail, all the larger questions of military administration affecting the Army as a whole will be dealt with by the Commander-in-Chief and the Supreme Government, and an end will be put to the absurd condition of things, under which, in time of war, a military operation might be taken part in by forces drawn from three different armies, each subject to, and controlled by, a different local administration.

"So far, all is plain sailing. Every one will agree that we must be ready for the struggle, and that we must submit to the expense involved by the necessary measures of precaution. Those who are interested in our commerce will, I hope, regard that expense in the light of an insurance, and only ask that we may be given good value for our money. But there is another kind of military expenditure of which the necessity is less obvious to those who are not behind the scenes, or who have not closely watched the course of events during recent years—I mean the expenditure which we have incurred on minor military operations at different points along the frontier, on what Sir George Campbell called 'those ignoble little wars,' of which we have had a fraid, a good many of late, and which are vulgarly supposed to be brought about by ambitious young officer desirous of advancement in their profession, and of obtaining the decorations and rewards so dear to the heart of the soldier. In one sense, Gentlemen, these little wars are certainly not ignoble. The officers and men who have been employed upon them have shown no lack of courage and devotion than that which has been dis played in the course of warfare upon a larger scale. Indeed, I have sometimes thought that an even larger share of fearlessness and resolution is required in these small military operations in remote places than when large numbers of men are engaged, and when each individual feels himself supported by the presence and support of a numerous body of his fellows. No doubt whether any feat of arms takes place in a larger degree the possession of the finest soldier-like qualities than the attack on a bamboo stockade surrounded by dense jungle in the face of a treacherous foe and a pestilential climate, with perhaps a mere handful of troops or police; or the storming of a precipitous hillside commanded by the sangars of a hostile tribe in some far off corner of the Gilgit Agency; and whatever these little wars have done, or failed to do for us, they have, at least, brought into prominence the splendid intrepidity of our officers and men under the most trying circumstances.

"No one, however, grudges more than I do the expenditure, both of money and of human life, which these little wars involve, or appreciate more than I do the impatience with which they are often regarded. That impatience is, however, I cannot help thinking, founded upon forgetfulness of a very important consideration. It is this—that the restlessness perceptible at different points of the frontier is merely to be outward and visible sign of the fact that the Indian Empire is, owing to events beyond our control, passing out of the stage of isolation—out of the stage when it could afford to do without a definite frontier, into a new stage when it will be virtually contermin ous with two, or perhaps three, great Powers, and when, whether we like it or not, the acceptance of definite frontiers and spheres of responsibility will be forced upon us. I ask you to look at the map of India, with its 5,000 or 6,000 miles of land frontier, and to consider how few points there are at which you could, half a dozen years ago, have said confidently "here is our boundary, let us sit down behind it, and avoid the condemnation due to those who remove their neighbours' land-marks." Here and there for a few miles the frontier had been distinctly demarcated, and could be laid down with confidence, but it is no exaggeration to say that, except at a few occasional points, the frontiers of the Indian Empire, from the Arabian Sea to the little known dependencies of Burma lying beyond the Salween River, have, until quite lately, been in what may be termed the fluid state.

"Instead of the sharp and clearly defined red lines so welcome to the cartographer, we have had on the western side of the Empire the ill-defined possessions of the Khan of Kelat, the wild Baluch clans of the Zhob Valley the mountain fastnesses of Waziristan, the warlike tribes of the Khyber, and the conglomeration of petty Chiefships known as the Bajaur group. On the north we have had to deal with the remote valleys of the Gilgit Agency abutting upon lofty passes of the Hindu-Kush; with the Pamirs, the meeting place of three great Empires whose competing claims have yet to be adjusted; and with the great barrier range of the Himalayas, as yet but little surveyed or explored. On the east, we have been confronted with the trackless and almost unsurveyed region lying between Bengal and Burma, tenanted by Chins, Lushais, and other unsatisfactory neighbours; while beyond Burma again was to be found another vast tract of country occupied by little known States and tribes, some of which undoubtedly owe allegiance, as they allege, to the Emperors of Burma, whilst others have apparently had connections with Siam or China as well as with Burma. Now, so long as the political eye saw in these regions nothing but a mere no man's land, the territory of petty Chiefs exclusively occupied in the congenial pastime of cutting one another's throats, or of wreaking one another's objects, we could afford to be indifferent to what passed within them and to pursue the policy of hitting them when they hit us, and then leaving them severely alone. The last few years have, however, witnessed a great change. Russia on the one side, France on the other, and China on the third, have all steadily advanced. Russia has of late displayed much activity in the extension of her Asiatic railway system, in establishing advanced frontier posts, and in claiming hitherto unclaimed tracts in close proximity to the Passes of the Hindu-Kush. France, on the other side, has, as we all know, moved forward to the Mekong, and is now separated from us by the very slimpy barrier which is called "under the" State will provide. China has made considerable advances. Nor have we altogether stood still, for on the eastern side of British India the annexation of Upper Burma has completely altered our position, and has given us a new interest in the Chin Lushai country, which has become an enclave in British territory, and territorial claims extending up to, and even beyond, the River Mekong, the left bank of which has, as we know, lately passed under the control of a great European Power. It is not obvious that, under these circumstances, our interest in the intervening

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ON RETURNING from AMERICA, will Resume the Practice of DENTISTRY in BOMBAY, on or about APRIL 1st, 1891. Chicago College of Dental Surgery, Chicago, Ills., U. S. A., November 15th, 1893.

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DOUGLAS STEWART, Acting Secretary.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, headache, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none others.

AGENTS WANTED.

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(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 26.

THE collapse of Exchange at the close of last week caused by an official intimation by wire from Calcutta that the Secretary of State for India did not propose to maintain the minimum rate of 15d. for Council Drawings—confirmatory sales of small amounts of extra Bills at 1s. 2 13-32d., and Wire Transfers at 1-32d. higher having further weakened the market—has again disorganized business generally and paralyzed the arrival Import trade; rates of Exchange closing this evening 9-16d. lower than they were a week ago. A large business has been done in Cotton by local spinners, at prices fluctuating daily to a small extent; but exporters have bought very moderately on the whole. Prices of Wheat and Seeds have been put up with the fall in Exchange, and the latter staple was firm and active in the earlier part of the week; but transactions in the former have remained upon a small scale. Money is dearer, generally, and the Bank of Bombay has further advanced its rates by one per cent. Government Paper has declined ¼ per cent. in Fours. Freights close steady at a slight improvement in rates for prompt shipment, and rather more demand for tonnage in all positions. A comparatively small ready business has been done in Piece-Goods, and orders for future shipment have almost ceased for the moment.

MONEY.—Although the directors of the Presidency Bank did not, apparently, deem it necessary to make a further advance in their rates at the last Board-meeting, in view of the still sluggish condition of the export trade, and with financial needs in connection with the Cotton crop still upon a comparatively moderate scale, the Bank's Cash Balance has continued to decrease, a further reduction of over 56¼ lakhs during the week covered by the Bank's Statement of Affairs issued on Monday having brought it down to 135¼ lakhs. This had been mainly owing to withdrawals from Private Deposits to the large extent of some 55 lakhs; for in Loans there had been a slight decrease, while the increase in Bills discounted had been only half of what it was in the week preceding. The net increase in the trade demand for Money, however, as disclosed by the Return under notice, was 65¼ lakhs, compared with an addition of 60¼ lakhs in the week preceding; while, in the open market, there had been an increasing demand for accommodation, at higher rates.

In view of the tenor of the last two Returns and dearer Money in the bazaar, the directors of the Bank of Bombay raised their rates yesterday afternoon by one per cent. making the minimum stand at 6 per cent. per annum.

EXCHANGE.—It was rumoured early on last Saturday morning (and subsequently confirmed) that Government had announced their intention of considering any offers which might be made for their drafts in India, and the result was the same as occurred on the last occasion; when they sold ten lakhs at 1s. 2½d., the previous rate having been 1s. 3⅛d. Rates opened quite nominal at 1s. 2⅜d. for Bank Demand, and 1s. 2 13-16d. for three months' sight Credits, there having, however, been no sellers, at either rate, until at 1s. 2 9-16d. a little Demand was given, and, as usual in a declining market, there was a rush to buy, and the Banks refused to sell at all. In three months' sight Credits, a small amount was placed at 1s. 2 11-16d. ready and forward; but there has been very little offering, and the market closed demoralized at quite nominal quotations. The market opened with an unsettled feeling on Monday at 1s. 2½d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 9-32d for Demand; and at 1s. 2½d. for three months' sight Credits; and a little Telegraphic, for June transfer, was done at the above quotations. Before long, Silver and Gold dealers began re-selling Demand Bank Bills at 1s. 2 5-16d., then at 1s. 2 11-32d., 1s. 2⅜d., 1s. 2 13-32d., and 1s. 2 7-16d; and Credits gradually moved up, until the closing quotations became 1s. 2 5/8d., a fair supply of Merchants' Bills having come out up to 1s. 2 19-32d.; the price of Silver for shipment having been 87½ to ⅞, at which there was a good enquiry. There was a steadier feeling at opening on Tuesday at 1s. 2 3/8d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 13-32d for Demand; and at 1s. 2 19-32d. for three months' sight Credits; at which latter rate a very fair amount of Bills were placed; and a moderate amount of forward Telegraphic was given. Later, 1s. 2⅝d. was asked for near Credits, and Telegraphic became 1s. 2 13-32d., for ready and forward transfer, and a little was also placed at 1s. 2 7-16d. There was a good demand for Silver at 87¾ for forward shipment. On the following day, the market opened quiet at 1s. 2 3/8d. for Bank Telegraphic, and at 1s. 2 13-32d. for ready Telegraphic, at which latter rate business was done at 1s. 2 13-32d. for Demand; and forward Telegraphic, for March-April transfer, at 1s. 2 3-16d. For three months' sight Credits, the rate opened at 1s. 2 19-32d. ready, and 1s. 2 9-16d. forward; but Merchants' Bills not coming out, these rates were lowered, and a moderate amount was placed. Yesterday the market opened unsettled at 1s. 2 13-32d. for Bank Telegraphic; and 1s. 2 7-16d. for Demand, at which latter rate a good amount was taken; and Merchants' Bills having been scarce again at the opening quotations at 1s. 2 5-8d. for three months' sight, rates receded 1-32d. all round, the action of the Secretary of State in selling a small lot of Councils Bills, at 1s. 2 13-32d., having further weakened the market. To-day the market opened weak at 1s. 2 5-16d. Telegraphic, and Demand for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 2 17-32d. for three months' sight Credits; but again no sellers of Merchants' Bills coming out, combined with weak reports from Calcutta, and a demand setting in here for Bank remittance this market again collapsed, until at the close rates fell to our quotations for ready business, there being none for forward delivery.

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 4/4.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 7-32d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 5-16d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 2 11-32d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 2 13-32d.
Credits do.	1s. 2 7-16d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 2 17-32d.
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 2 15-32d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 2 9-16d.
Francs 3 months' sight	1-52½.
Do. 6 do.	1-52⅝.

The Bazaar seems to be getting short of cash, but the Exchange Banks are well supplied with funds in payment for Silver, which is arriving every week, and orders for which, we hear, were sent home yesterday to the extent of £100,000, at a rate which lays down the rupee at 1s. 2½d. Had the Secretary of State been better advised by the "experts" at home, he would probably have found a better sale for his Bills than he is now doing.

GOVERNMENT PAPER was weak and declining on last mail-day, and rates for Fours after opening at 103 7-8 for Money, and 103 3-4 and 103 5-8 for the two accounts, respectively, further declined 1-4 to 3-8 per cent., the cash price leaving off at 103 1-4. The price of the new 3½ per cent. Loan declined to par, at which it closed. On Monday the market opened at 103 3-4 for Fours for Money and the next Settlement, and 103 11-16 for the March account, and the feeling thereafter becoming firmer, an advance of 1-4 per cent. was established, the cash price leaving off at 104; and the new 3½ per cent. at 100¼. The feeling was firm on Tuesday at some decline from the opening rates for Fours, viz., at 103 13-16 for cash; 103⅞ for the February Settlement; and 103 11-16 for the March account, at which quotations also the market closed; with 100 1/8 quoted for the new 3½ per Cents. On the following day rates for Fours opened at 103⅞ for Money; 103 11-16 for the coming Settlement; and 103 5/8 for the March account, and remained steady at a decline of 1/8 per cent. from these rates until near the close, when 103⅛, 103 7-16, and 103 3/8 were quoted in the three positions, respectively. The new 3½ per cent. Loan advanced to 100⅛. Yesterday the market was weak, and rates for Fours gave way 1-16 per cent. from the opening quotations, leaving off at 103 3/8 for cash; 103 5-16 for the early February Settlement; and 103⅛ for the March account; and 3½ per Cents quoted, at closing, at 100⅛. To-day the market has been weak and declining; but it rallied at the close, and rates for Fours left off at 103 3/8, 103 5-16, and 103⅛ in the three positions, respectively, 100⅛ was the closing price of the new 3½ per cent. Loan.

Five per cent. Municipal Loan is one per cent. lower, at 118, Port Trust Bonds are ½ per cent. lower, at 102½.

SHARES.—There has been more doing this week in Cotton Mill and Press Scrip, and prices have moved almost daily to some extent; but the advantage arising from the change in quotations is pretty equally divided between buyers and sellers. Compared with our quotations of a week ago, those which we give this evening show, in Mill Shares, an advance of Rs. 25 in Jivraz Balloo; of Rs. 20 each in Connaught, and Hyderabad; of Rs. 15 each in Soonderdas, and Madras United; of Rs. 10 each in Empress, Framjee Petit, and James Greaves; and of Rs. 5 each in Khatao Mucconjee, Leopold, and Queen; while China have declined Rs. 100; City of Bombay, Rs. 40; Jamshed, Rs. 20; Swadeshi, Rs. 55; Luckmidas, Rs. 15; Bombay National, Rs. 25; New Great Eastern, Imperial, and Hindustan, to 5 each; Manockji Petit, to Rs. 2½; and Mazagon, Rs. 1½, in Press shares there has been an advance of Rs. 130 in East Indian; of Rs. 25 in French; of Rs. 10 in Colaba; and of Rs. 5 each in Bellary, and Khangaum; and a decline of Rs. 30 in Fort; of Rs. 5 in Sind, and Volkart's; of Rs. 7½ in Broach City; of Rs. 5 in New Berars; and of Rs 2½ each in Bombay Cotton, and Mercantile. Sorab Woollen shares have declined Rs. 23½. In Miscellaneous shares, Bombay Flour Mill, Alcock Ashdown, John Roberts, and Treacher and Co. are all Rs. 5 higher. Bombay-Burma Trading have advanced Rs. 25 for the first issue, and Rs. 10 for the others. Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1½ lower.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—Owing to the small purchases of staple *Grey Goods* made by up-country buyers, and the unsettled feeling caused by the collapse in Exchange, business during the past week has been upon a comparatively small scale, and rates, are, if anything, a shade weaker. Stocks are moderate; but orders going to Manchester by this mail are very few indeed. *Bleached, Dyed, Turkey-Red,* and *Printed Goods* have also been taken to only a small extent, and last week's prices have been barely maintained. Buyers of *Locally-made Goods* have only been buying small lots at current rates, which, however, show no change from last week's. The Clearances of *Imported Goods* for the week have been about 3,500 packages, and of *Local* some 2,000 bales.

YARNS.—Business in *Imported Twist* has again been upon a small scale in a quiet market; and prices are quite unchanged. The sales of *Local Spinnings* in China for the week ending on last Monday reached only 4,000 bales, and with a slight fall in values. This of itself is discouraging; but the apparent abandonment of Government of the idea (if they ever entertained it) of putting a duty upon Silver has led to a large advance in China Exchange, which has given a considerable stimulant to business. China buyers are operating very freely, and an advance of about 1-16 has been attained, spinners, at the close, being unwilling sellers. The market closed steady at the following official quotations, the week's sales being put down at about 7,500 bales.

Twist...	... No. 6s Mule As.	4½ to 4 5/8	per lb.	
"	" 8s "	"	4-5/8 " 4½	"
"	" 10s "	"	4 7/8 " 5 1/8	"
"	" 12s "	"	5 " 5½	"
"	" 16s "	"	5 5/8 " 5 7/8	"
"	" 20s "	"	5 5/8 " 6½	"
"	" 24s "	"	6¼ " 6 5/8	"
"	" 30s "	"	6¾ " 7¼	"
"	" 40s "	"	8 " 8½	"

METALS.—A moderate business has been done in *Copper* at an advance of 8 annas per cwt. in a firm market. *Yellow Metal* has also been taken to a moderate extent, this market also being firm, and prices four annas per cwt. higher. *Iron* is unchanged in value, but steady, only a small business having been done during the past week.

COAL.—This market has been steady, or rather firm. Importers are now asking for Powell's Duffryn for January-February, February-March, and March-April shipment, Rs. 18, Rs. 18½, and Rs. 18 per ton, respectively; while Davison's West Hartley can be had for January shipment, at Rs. 16 7-8 per ton; and for January-February, February-March, and March-April shipment at Rs. 16½, Rs. 16, and Rs. 15½ per ton, respectively. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Nil.
West do.	Rs. 17 per ton.
Australian	Nil.
Powell's Duffryn	" 20½ per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—A large business has been done in this staple during the past week; but the transactions for local spinners' account have been about four times as much as those for export. The tone of the market has been generally steady; but prices have fluctuated daily to the extent of a rupee or two per candy. The business for exports sums up about 5,000 bales, consisting of contracts for Broach for March delivery, and Bhowngger and Dharwar for May, and purchases of ready new Oomra descriptions and Bengal; while the Mills are credited with some 20,000 bales, made up of contracts for new Oomra kinds for January-March delivery, and purchases of ready new Oomras and Bengal, and old Oomras, Dholleras, and Compta. This evening the market closed steady with prices generally Re. 1 to Rs. 4 higher than on last Friday; but Bengal Re. 1 to Rs. 3 lower.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new crop during the past week have been 60,000 bales, compared with 44,000 bales received during the week preceding, and 41,500 bales in the corresponding week last year; and the total receipts of new Cotton this season to date show an increase over those of last year in the same time of 30,000 bales.

Some rain in the Bengal Cotton circle, ranging from 13 cents at Agra, to 85 cents at Delhi, was reported by the official telegrams received from the districts on Monday; but there had been no further rain in any district of the other circles. Picking had partially begun in the Wadwan and Dholleras districts of the Dholleras circle; and at Bhowngger, in the same circle, it had become general, and arrivals were daily increasing.

A further light fall of rain in the Bengal circle was reported by yesterday morning's telegrams, and when they were despatched it still looked like rain at Agra, but like clearing up at Delhi. Advices from the other districts were of the same tenor as Monday's, and it was added that arrivals of Cotton are expected early at Dholleras.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with equivalent in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz:—

Cotton—		Per candy.—C. & F.
Bengal Fine	(February)	183-3 15-32d.
Do. F. G.	"	161-7 13-32d.
Do. Good	"	132-2 15-32d.
Balasse Fine	"	191-3 17-32d.
Do. Fully Good	"	183-3 13-32d.
Khandeish, Fully Good.	"	182 3 3-8d.
Do. Good	"	176-3 9-32d.
Oomras F. Good January-February	"	186-3 29-64d.
Do. Good	"	191-3 17-32d.
Broach, Fine, March	"	193-4 1-32d.
Do. Good	"	218-4 11-32d.
Dholleras, Fine, April-May	"	211-3 29-32d.
Do. F. G.	"	212-3[illegible]d.
Do. Good	"	191-3 3-8d.
S G Dharwar, Good, May	"	202-3 7/16d.
Westerns	"	192-3 9/16d.

The arrivals of new crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1893-94. F. P. Bales.	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	94,300	104,300
Berar	105,500	76,500
Barsi and Nugger	13,900	16,500
Bengals	101,500	83,800
Hinguughat	2,100	6,500
Persian and Sind	4,700	4,400
	322,000	202,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales
For the Week	60,111	44,127	33,228
From 1st to 25th January	178,702	143,096	101,306
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the Week	31,681	8,385	9,463
From 1st to 25th January	181,514	45,389	18,057
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
For the Week	3,115	751	2,241
From 1st to 25th January	8,322	12,245	6,836

WHEAT.—There has been no increase in the volume of export business passing in this staple during the past week, though the tone of the market has been generally steady. With the heavy drop in Exchange, prices were advanced one anna per cwt. all round, and again half-an-anna more in *Pessy* and *Delhi*, making quotations stand as follows:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	3 14 6	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	3 12 6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	3 12 0	"
Red Delhi	"	3 5 9	"
Hard Yellow	"	4 1 0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	3 6 0	"
Hard Red	"	3 7 0	"

SEEDS were taken for a couple of days after the date of our last report to a moderate extent by shippers, and at a slight advance in the price of *Linseed*; but thereafter, the tone of the market became firm, and a large export business was reported, while prices were advanced one to two annas per cwt. in *Linseed* and *Rapeseed*, and half-a-rupee per candy in *Gingelly*. Latterly, however, the tone has been steady again with only a moderate business passing. We quote this evening:—

Linseed	Rs. 7-10-0 to Rs. 7-12-0 per cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	" 6-10-0 to " 6-12-0 "
Do. do. Cawnpore	" 6-4-0 to " 6-6-0 "
Do. Red do.	" 5-15-0 to " 6-2-0 "
Gingelly, White	" 41-8-0 " 43-8-0 per cdy.
Do. Mixed	" 39-8-0 " 40-8-0 "

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts
Wheat for the Week	69,881	114,301	91,902
do. from 1st Jan. to 25th January	304,064	341,524	405,521
Linseed for the Week	41,860	13,933	18,386
do. from 1st Jan. to 25th January	134,709	64,591	63,865
Rapeseed for the Week	26,054	16,432	244
do. from 1st Jan. to 25th January	69,051	48,718	7,107
Gingellyseed for the Week	57,484	57,257	64,911
do. from 1st Jan. to 25th January	223,430	229,245	200,965

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892 cwts.
Wheat for the Week	102,080	54,860	399,024
do. from 1st Jan. to 25th January	370,698	353,552	773,866
Linseed for the Week	62,839	18,070	53,030
do. from 1st Jan. to 25th January	171,982	97,989	90,490
Rapeseed for the Week	48,632	4,825	.....
do. from 1st Jan. to 25th January	132

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PARIS BOMB OUTRAGE.

PARIS, JAN. 25.

The appeal made by the man Vaillant against the sentence passed upon him for throwing the bomb in the Chamber of Deputies has been rejected.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

BERLIN, JAN. 25.

There are great preparations and universal rejoicings in honour of the visit of Prince Bismarck who arrives here to-morrow.

THE SERVIAN MINISTRY.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

A Coalition Ministry has been formed at Belgrade.

DEATH OF SIR GERALD PORTAL.

The death of Sir Gerald Portal is announced.

THE PARISH COUNCILS BILL.

The Lords have read the Parish Councils Bill a second time.

THE EGYPTIAN INCIDENT.

The *Daily News*, in a moderate article on the Egyptian incident, says that the action of the Khedive was ill-advised, and believes that he cannot refuse to make a public reparation. The article adds that perhaps his only fault is his youth.

THE MIXED TRIBUNALS IN EGYPT.

PARIS, JAN. 26.

The Chamber of Deputies have adopted a Bill for the prolongation of the mixed Tribunals in Egypt.

THE KHEDIVE CAVES IN.

CAIRO, JAN. 26.

The Khedive has published an order praising the Egyptian Army and its English and Egyptian officers, and consenting to the transfer of his Native Under-Secretary for War to another post.

THE HEAVY-WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

NEW YORK, JAN. 25.

The fight for the Heavy-Weight Championship of the World took place at Jackson's ville to-day, and resulted in Corbett knocking Mitchell out in three rounds.

THE 19TH MADRAS INFANTRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 26.

Two Companies of the 19th Madras Infantry quartered at Cuttack, will proceed to Fort William, as guard and escort duties now falling upon the troops in Calcutta are exceptionally heavy.

LEGISLATIVE ACTS.

The Bengal Government has formally asked the sanction of the Government of India to the Fire Brigade Act and the Bill amending the Calcutta Tramways' Act) which were passed last year.

THE INDIAN ARMY BILL.

Colonel Sanderson, Judge Advocate-General, has completed his work upon that portion of the Indian Army Bill relating to the articles of war. His recommendations will now be considered by the Legislative Department.

HEAVY FALL OF SNOW AND RAIN IN THE PUNJAB.

A Kulu correspondent writes :—"It has rained and snowed incessantly since the 10th, with a break only on the 16th instant. Twelve days of constant cold wet would try the courage and endurance of the most hardy. Snow has fallen heavily all over the upper valley even at Sultanpur. It has come often and remained some days. Such weather has never been known in Kulu, and severe as last winter was such a spell of wet was not experienced. To add to it all we have just had a sharp shock of an earthquake.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JAN. 26.

At yesterday's Legislative Council, in answering to the Hon. Mr. Buckingham's question whether the Government would give an inducement to officers on the Assam Commission to remain permanently in Assam by an allowance or equalising their pay, the Hon. Mr. Melvill replied, the method of recruiting the Commission again was under consideration and Government were not prepared to admit either expedient suggested in or any other question of a similar character called for by the circumstances of the case.

In replying to the Hon. Rash Behary Ghose's question relative to the Balladhum murder case the Hon. Mr. Macdonnell said that the case had attracted attention and had been referred to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, who has called for explanations from the officers concerned in the trial.

The Bills amending the Indian parts of the Act of Criminal Procedure Code, and the Penal Code were referred to a Select Committee.

Lord Lansdowne made a farewell speech. In taking leave of the councillors and thanking them for the assistance rendered him during the tenure of his office, he asked them to continue to his successor the same assistance which they rendered him. He hoped that the debates will be conducted with wisdom and moderation. His Excellency, while replying, seemed to be much affected.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 26.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments :—

No. 3 Bombay Native Mountain Battery.—Lieutenant De Breth, 26th Field Battery, Royal Artillery to be Subaltern, vice Lieutenant McMunn, appointed to the Kashmir Artillery.

5th Bombay Infantry.—Lieutenant Alderson, officiating Wing Officer, in probation to 13th Bombay Infantry, is transferred, in the same capacity.

Lieutenant Sanlez, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, 21st Bombay Infantry.

Marine Battalion—Major Mein, 2nd-in-Command, to be Commandant, vice Lieutenant-Colonel Forjett, who vacates.

24th (Baluchistan Regiment) Bombay Infantry.—Captain Tulloch, Wing Commander, to be 2nd-in-Command, provisionally in succession to Major Pearson, appointed Commandant.

With reference to G. O. G. No. 39 of the 20th instant, Brigadier-General Cooke is posted to the Sind District.

Lieutenant-Colonel Forjett, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, at Bombay, on vacating the command of the 21st Bombay Infantry.

Colonel Badgen, British Service, having vacated the command of the Bombay District on completion of his tenure thereof, is permitted to proceed to England.

On the departure of the 2nd Battalion Lancashire Fusiliers from Poona, 2nd-Lieutenant Dungen, Unattached List, will be attached to the 1st Leinster Regiment to complete his year's tour on duty, with a British Regiment.

Major Fitzgerald, Durham Light Infantry, on vacating his appointment of Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, on the completion of his tenure, will rejoin the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment at Mhow, pending receipt of posting orders from the Adjutant-General, Horse Guards.

Surgeon-Major Addison, Army Medical Staff, is transferred from general duty, Mhow District, to general duty, Poona District.

Surgeon-Major Yourdi and Surgeon-Captain Birt, Army Medical Staff, are transferred from general duty, Aden District, to general duty, Bombay District.

Under instructions from Horse Guards War Office, it is notified that :—

1st, Captain Gordon on absorption from the seconded list, has been posted to the 2nd Field Battery Royal Artillery, vice Captain White, seconded for next long course of gunnery.

2nd, Captain Beever, No. 15 Company Western Division, has been transferred to the 17th Field Battery, vice Captain J. Stanwell, seconded for long course of gunnery.

3rd, Captain MacMahon, No. 6 Company, Western Division, has been appointed Adjutant to the Limerick City Artillery.

4th, Captain Rickford, on absorption from the seconded list, has been posted to the 2nd Company Western Division, Royal Actillery, in anticipation of Captain Donaldson's appointment to No. 6 Mountain Battery.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—Royal Artillery—Major Simpson, No. 21 Company, Eastern Division, to England, for twelve months, on medical certificate ; Lieutenant Bayley, 27th Field Battery, to England, for nine months, on private affairs ; Lieutenant Short, 22nd Field Battery, to England, for twelve months, on private affairs.

2nd Gloucestershire Regiment—2nd Lieutenant Bennett, to England, for six months, on medical certificate.

1st North Lancashire Regiment—Lieutenant Jourdain, to England, for one year, on private affairs.

Army Veterinary Department—Veterinary Lieutenant Lewis, to England, for four months, on urgent private affairs.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 26.

Mr. S. R. Yeats, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted furlough, for one year.

Mr. C. A. Bull, Superintending Engineer, has been appointed Manager, Burma State Railway.

Mr. Haran Chunder Banerjee, Engineer, Hyderabad, has been permitted to retire on pension.

Captain W. G. H. Starling's services from the Lower Chindwin Police Force have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr. F. Rawson, Examiner of Accounts, has been granted two months' furlough, on extension.

It is notified that when a vessel has carried a salt cargo on a previous voyage she shall not be permitted to embark emigrants within fourteen days from the date of discharging salt.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 25.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 25.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dilwara, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, JAN. 26.

German mail steamer Tabsburg from Australia arrived.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 26.

The P. and O. Co's steamer Sutlej with the homeward Indian mails of the 20th inst., arrived at Aden, at 9 p.m., on Thursday the 25th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Sugar steady.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	99
3 per cent. Rentes	97¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	103
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	91½
Bar Silver	31

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £27,400,000, increase, £900,000 ; public deposits, £5,800,000 ; increase, £500,000 ; other deposits, £29,400,000 ; decrease, £1,000,000 ; other securities, £24,800,000 ; decrease, £400,000 ; notes and gold, £19,300,000 ; increase, £1,300,000. The Bank's Reserve is 54 per cent. of the Liabilities.

UNIVERSITY QUESTIONS.

In connection with his candidature for election to the Senate by the graduates, Rao Bahadur C. N. Bhat, B.A., LL.B., addressed a public meeting, chiefly consisting of graduates and students, in the hall of the Wilson College, Chowpatty, yesterday evening. The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. G. Ranade presided and explained that the meeting had been called in consequence of a requisition signed by several gentlemen and although an election by the graduates to a Fellowship of the Bombay University was a private matter, it had a public aspect. This being so, these candidates who personally came forward to explain their views on certain University questions deserved encouragement. Mr. Bhat then, in addressing the meeting, pledged himself to devote his attention with heart and soul to the cause of the higher education, to the further advance of female learning, to the establishment of scholarships with a view to prevent early marriages, to the better recognition of the vernacular languages in the University examinations, and to the necessity of giving more attention to moral teaching. The speaker was also of opinion that every Fellow should contribute something towards the maintenance of the University. Mr. Vellkar, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Bhat said that it was but (Mr. Vellkar) who originally suggested that the candidates for the election should come forward and address the voters publicly, and he was glad to find that his suggestion was at once taken up and carried out. In replying to certain questions asked by Mr. Chandavarker, Mr. Bhat said that he would heartily devote his attention to making the University examinations swift and that he would advocate a cause of moral education, but as regards the teaching of domestic economy and cookery, in particular to girls, the only thing he could do was to leave that subject to the heads of the various schools. Mr. Chandavarkar being satisfied with these answers, seconded the proposition, which was carried unanimously. The president then said that it was a good sign for the commencement, and would perhaps give a better share to the graduates in the government of the University in future. He approved of this public mode of canvassing votes, and wished Mr. Bhat every success. In order to obtain a better share in the government of the University, assimilation of ideas was necessary. The University of Bombay was only looked upon as an Examining Board *ab initio*. *ab initio* matter. If it was necessary they would, he was sure, be happy to contribute to the maintenance of the University, provided they had a better share in her government. In moving a vote of thanks to the chairman Mr. Dalvi said that the chairman took so much interest in the matter of education that he had worked on a former occasion for primary education with the same earnestness as he was now working for higher education.

The vote of thanks having been carried, the proceedings terminated.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SKY RACES.

LOTTERIES in connection with the Bombay Gymkhana Sky Races to be held this afternoon, were drawn last night with the following results :—

THE GALLOWAY PLATE.	Rs.
Mr Pallonjee Hormusjee's Penang, sold for	8
Mr Lyddon's Stable, sold for	100
Mr Faulkner's Lazy Boy's, sold for	32
Mr Rustomjee Byramjee's Rubinton, sold for	4
Mr Mustuffa bin Taleb's Dijlah, sold for	18
Mr Taha Junus' Hamidi, sold for	22
Mr Abdool Rahman bin Essa's London	6
Mr Jawad bin Mahomed's Lucifer, sold for	4
Mr Aga Mirza Ahmed's Director, sold for	58
Mr Z Sulleman's Humour, sold for	4
Value of Stakes Rs.	200
Total Rs.	460

THE GYMKHANA CUP.	Rs.
Mr Lanark's St Paul, sold for	84
Mr Townsend's Hallim, sold for	14
Sargeon-Major H Martin's Mystery sold for	14
Mr Mahomed Alli's Garter sold for	2
Mr S A W's Dholepur sold for	16
Mr Aga Z Shah's Ú ti sold for	6
Mr Abdool Fazl's Banneroi sold for	58
H H Aga Khan's Russian	44
Mr M's bik The Shrew, sold for	6
Value of Stakes	200
Total Rs.	448

NOVICE STAKES.	Rs.
Value of Stakes	200
Mr Graham's Sir William, sold for	18
Mr Grime's Piars, sold for	4
Mr H C Barder's Native Cat, sold for	18
Capt Gabb's Gift, sold for	6
Mr Townsend's Boomerang, sold for	20
Dorethy, sold for	20
Total Rs.	486

THE MAIDEN PLATES.	Rs.
Value of the Stakes	200
Sir George, sold for	10
Mr Ali bin Amir's Bombay, sold for	4
Mr Sheik E Khalifa's Rajbeh, sold for	32
Mr Tyeb Mahomed's Cyria, sold for	20
Mr Mahomed Cooly Khan's Hope, sold for	0
Aga Z Shah's Hyder, sold for	16
Aga S Shah's Jacket, sold for	6
Mr Cooverji Ardeshir's Mizale, sold for	28
Total Rs.	376

2ND GALLOWAY PLATE.	Rs.
Value of tickets	200
Mr Z Sulleman's Humour, sold for	2
Mr Abdool Rahaman bin Essa's London, sold for	6
Mr Lyndon's Stable, sold for	68
Mr J bin Mahomed's Lucifer, sold for	4
Mr Taha Junus' Hamidi sold for	16
Mr Faulkner's Lazy Boots, sold for	20
Mr Rustomji Byramji's Rubinton, sold for	14
Mr Mustafa bin Tyeb's Dijlah, sold for	6
Aga Mir Ahmed's Director, sold for	30
Mr Jabor's Tewfik, sold for	0
Mr Palanji Hormusji's Penang, sold for	2
Total	368

As usual the winter at home is thinning the ranks of the veterans. Sir Charles Walker, whose death is announced, was through the Crimea, the Mutiny and the China Campaign of 1860. Later on he was for many years attached to the Embassy at Berlin, which he left in 1877 to take up the Director-Generalship of Military Education in Pall Mall, a post he held for seven years, retiring only at the age of sixty-seven. The death of General Mackirdy creates a vacancy in the Colonelcy of the Welsh Regiment. General Hodding belonged to the Indian Staff Corps, having originally been attached to the 29th Madras Native Infantry.

THE final day's sitting of the Opium Commission at Lahore was interrupted by an "incident," says the local paper. Mr. Wilson thought fit to make charges against the Indian Government, implying, we believe, that sufficient pains had not been taken to secure impartial evidence. The hall was thereupon cleared, and the Commissioners "had it out" among themselves. Mr. Wilson's action reminds us of the old adage : "when you have no case, abuse the other side's lawyer." The anti-opiumists, by the way, now declare that they never wanted to have an Opium Commission in India but in China. What a pity, obseeves the Lahore paper, they did not say so in time to prevent the waste of Indian revenue that has been incurred !

THE assistants of the Military Secretary's Office on Tuesday presented Lord William Beresford with a farewell address and a handsome silver inkstand as a token of their esteem. The address refers to the twelve years of the Military Secretary's service in the office he is now leaving, and to the cordial relations existing between him and his assistants throughout that period.

THE ETERNAL FEMININE.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 5.

WOMANKIND seems an inexhaustible subject for dissection and vivisection. To discover new facts in her complex personality is the engrossing affair of the moment. "A man should not marry until he has dissected at least one woman," says Monsieur Jules du Vernay in his capacity of humourist to the *Petit Journal pour rire*.

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But it is as an eminently serious matter that Professor John Stuart Blackie approaches the subject. He allows that the question of the place and function of women in the social economy is important, and is prepared to consider it without prejudice. In human beings, Professor Blackie recognizes a self-formative energy, which can very greatly narrow the gap that amongst other animals is found to separate the sexes. Externally they remain distinct, but inwardly, that is in mind and character, they can almost indefinitely approximate.

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Something that corresponds to the Darwinian process of selection as applied to mental qualities is at work, according to the Professor in the making of women to-day. He says in a chapter on woman in his book "Christianity and the Ideal of Humanity in Old Times and New" (David Douglas Edinburgh).

Different as the more delicate sex is from the stronger in tissue and texture, she has that within her which, by training and culture, may bring her more and more into a community of feeling and action with her study counterpart. She may borrow from him, in the course of rounding off her character, some share of the strength and decision which is his peculiar boast, as on the other hand, he may soften down the rough edges of his male nature, by the contagion of the female grace and sweetness. And this is, in fact, what we see every day in the contrast between a rude ill-mannered man and the perfect gentleman, who is simply a well rounded man, a man who has smoothed down the roughness of the rude, unfeathered biped by the amenity and the grace that belongs to the other sex.

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There is nothing very new in this diagnosis of our condition. In fact some people who affect to know the latter-day woman would look doubtfully at her as a medium for imparting refinement and grace—her aim being "to make herself all things to all men"—an understudy of their fashions and their slang, rather than to preserve herself as a refining element, the contact with which would rub off the rough corners of their masculinity.

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Professor Blackie is no advocate of "woman's rights." If she has the gift, as some have in noble measure, he says, she may preach and prophesy, especially on subjects that have naturally her sympathy, rather than that of men—but church officer, no ! The law as a profession he also thinks antipathetic to her nature. With medicine it is different—the success which women have achieved in this line of benevolent action must be regarded as one of the greatest triumphs of our most recent civilization. From the struggle of politics above all he would preserve her, either as legislator or voter. In fact Professor Blackie leaves us very much in the position we have always been. We are permitted as wives of politicians to share their literary labours, as helpmates of ministers to attend to the kindly visitation of the sick, and as individuals females to act as moral pumice stones to round off and polish man's rough surface. Poor woman ! she must be grateful for small mercies.

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Professor Blackie is very just however, in pointing out woman's unrecognized value in the scheme of Social Christianity. He says :—

In all those spheres of benevolent activity which spring so naturally from the inspiration of Christian love, women will be the prime movers, whether it be feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, or ministering to the sick and dying. Nor will often be found to have been the original instigators of plans of social amendment, of which their male partner assumed the advocacy and usurped the praise. Specially in this connection, it will be found that, while his pulpit ministrations and church business keeps the evangelical action of the minister of the parish more in a public eye, a great deal of the most valuable practical work, and the many acts of attention that bind the lower classes to the upper, are performed more efficiently by the minister's wife than by the minister.

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On the subject of clerical celibacy, Professor Blackie is very strong. In his opinion an unmarried priest will be like any other unmarried person of the hardest sort, only half a man, and be more apt to pamper a lofty sacerdotal conceit, than to arouse a kindly human affection. On the other hand he says of woman "Just because she is the more loving creature, she is at the same time the most reverential, and the most religious presentment of the human type. To the honour of the sex be it stated that a well-conditioned woman is as distinctly a religious creature as a bird is a winged creature. . . . . So much so, indeed, that while a professed atheist among bearded men is only a fool, a female atheist is a monster as much as a bird without wings, or a fish without fins."

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Yet regardless of this acknowledgment of women's religious superiority woman must not be a church officer—proud men will not sit under a she-minister. Oh illogical Professor Blackie ! Another inquisitor into the mysterious mechanism of the woman of to-day is Mr. A. Scott Matheson who in his book on "The Church and the Social Problem" gives a chapter to "woman's place and influence." Mr. Matheson's idea is that "Nature has endowed the sexes with equal capacities for thought, and that instruction being now imparted to both with more equality, these common rights ought to be more eagerly taken advantage of by young women." But instead of this Mr. Matheson finds that "the young women of the period avail themselves of their freedom, but instead of bringing maidenly modesty and purity to bear upon the opposite sex, they are apt to fall into the temptation of becoming butterflies, or of adopting male amusements, and ambitions, male modes of thought, talk, and dress."

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Though opposed apparently to the development of the manly girl, an outcome of the assimilating of boys and girls systems of education Mr. Matheson advocates more simplicity and openness in the relation of the sexes. He says :—

"The true remedy (for feminine frivolity) is to let girls have greater freedom, rescuing them from the doll's life, teaching them to look far more after themselves, and then allowing them to cultivate the acquaintance of the other sex as easily as that of their own. It is only inveterate social prejudice and the evil tongue of scandal that prevents the exercise of such liberty. It is the only condition of young people getting to know each other, and making a choice that shall be a true union of hearts. At present the choosing has to be done with the smallest amount of knowledge and hence irreparable mischief follow as the Divorce Courts lamentably prove. Want of liberty to walk and drive and play out-door games in company prevent those fuller and more agreeable interviews which are needed to let young people know their mutual fitness to spend a happy life together."

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Such are Mr. Matheson's views. Whether such pleasant intimacy in out-door games and amusements would not intensify what for want of a better word must be called the Tomboyfying effect of the age remains to be seen. As regards the making of happier marriages, it would no doubt be effective, when it conduced to matrimony at all. But everyone knows that propinquity is not a cause of love between cousins or wards brought up together. Rather does it produce animosity or at best a brotherly, sisterly, or platonic affection.

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But it is in Mr. T. P. O'Connor's hands that the dissecting knife or the scalpel has most effect in showing us the strange conformations of modern womankind. In his literary review of the week he takes up one by one the women who put their views forward in book form and tenderly but relentlessly lays them bare to the bone as the surgeon with his subject on the dissecting table.

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Mary Jane Carlyle Lady Blessington, "George Egerton" author of Keynotes and John Oliver Hobbes of "The Riddle of Life"—in spite of their pseudonym he takes them in turn, and shows the world what it owes to the genius, the weakness, the manykindness of "the eternal feminine." The Mahomedans recognize the existence of four women in heaven. The Positivists according to Miss Clementina Black acknowledge women neither here nor hereafter. Professor E. S. Beesly, lecturing on New Year's Day to a Positivist audience spoke of Parliament as being now virtually based on universal suffrage. "We all know," says Miss Black in her *Echo* notes on workwomen's interests, "that the Positivist doctrine, going even further than the nursery maxim, holds in the case of women that they should neither be seen nor heard. Professor Beesly, who is an eminent Positivist seems to have got so far as to forget that they have any actual existence at all. If a society of ladies were guilty of any of the vagaries of the famous "Thirteen Club" their right to recognition as sane individuals would be for ever forfeited. The last extravagant of these quixotic knights fighting the windmills of our innocent and harmless superstitions, is to show their invulnerability to what is known as "the evil eye." And for this purpose they have commanded the manager of the Holborn Restaurant to provide cross-eyed waiters to serve on the occasion of the Club dinner which takes place on the ill-omened 13th. The manager, in reply to the secretary's letter on the subject, undertakes that the chairman's table shall be "waitered" as requested ; but he expresses grave doubts as to whether the supply of cross-eyes will go round the others. However a couple of ruddy-haired amateur lady waitresses, on the lookout for journalistic copy, offer their services to supplement the ill-luck that is lacking by the short supply of evil-eyed waiters. It remains to be proved whether the stout-hearted thirteen will quail at the thought of having the shadow of a red-haired woman across their New Year's pathway.

LORD LANSDOWNE'S REASONS FOR NOT VISITING BOMBAY.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD LANSDOWNE, the retiring Viceroy, has addressed the following letter to H. E. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay, in reference to his departure for England via Colombo, instead of taking boat at Bombay :—

"Government House, Calcutta, Jan. 19th, 1894.

My Dear Harris,—You are, I know, aware of the reasons which decided me to travel home by way of Ceylon, instead of taking my departure from Bombay. We had always wished to see the Island, and we have an opportunity of going home in a Royal Indian Marine ship. I feel, however, as the time approaches, that the adoption of this route may have an appearance of discourtesy to Bombay. Outgoing Viceroys have generally made their last bow to your citizens, and the Bombay people have been so kind to me on more than one occasion, that I should have liked to meet them once more and to bid them farewell.

You may possibly have an opportunity of explaining matters for me, and letting it be known that, although I am not to see Bombay again, I carry away a very grateful recollection of the reception with which it has always honoured me and a strong faith in the future of the city.—I am, my dear Harris, Yours sincerely.

LANSDOWNE,

To H. E. Lord Harris, G.C.I.E., etc., etc."

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.

THE following handicap race will take place this afternoon. Race to start at 4 p.m.:—

Boat's name	Rig	Entered by
La Mascotte	Lateen	Mr. J. Westall.
Janetta	Lugger	Lieut T. M. Close.
Manikin	Cutter	Capt S. C. U. Smith.
Senta	Cutter	Surg-Major Boyd.

Course.—Information as to the course to be sailed will be given by the honorary handicapper at the time of starting.

Starting Rules.—Rendezvous flag (N) will be hoisted half-mast fifteen minutes before the time of starting the race. The same flag will be hoisted right up and gun fired five minutes before the start, and exactly five minutes afterwards the flag will be hauled down and the gun fired. Any yacht crossing a line between the pilot schooner and the Club flag-staff before the gun fires will have to return and recross the line.

THE CURRENCY DIFFICULTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—Speculation in silver has entirely frustrated the currency scheme of the Government of India, and those who were clamouring for the closing of the mints as the only remedy for improving the value of the rupee must have by this time perceived that the adoption of their pet scheme has not brought about the desired change. It will be admitted, of course, that the scheme has not yet had a fair trial, and if the experiment was continued for a year it might enable the Government to decide whether the scheme has really failed of its purpose, as its opponents urge, or has given a stability to exchange as was intended by the Government. To strengthen the hands of Government and to enable it to carry out its policy successfully not only the mints should be closed against private coinage for a year, but the importation of silver should also be prohibited in the interests of India, until the Government should have attained their object. Moreover, Government should remit Papers from India to meet the Home Charges, a course which will stop the sale of the Council Bills by the Secretary of State as has been the case hitherto. Government paper will rise considerably when purchase is continued to be made by the Indian Government, and on the security of a fresh loan, a higher rate will be obtained for it, which will eventually benefit the Exchequer, which is at present so low that new taxes are not improbable if things continue longer in their present depressed state, and means are not found to give stability to exchange.—Yours, &c.,

D. H. BAMJEE.

Jan 26.

THE SILVER MANIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We hear so much about the poverty which pervades the country on all sides from the Congress orators and others that I should be glad (if that I hear is true) to ascertain how it is that every man, woman, and child, throughout India is becoming so loaded with silver fetters in the shape of bangles and such like, especially the two latter, for the man, I presume, does not care to be so encumbered.

Poor people cannot afford to buy ornaments on the scale on which I hear is now being done, and somebody must be reaping a fine harvest out of it, and it might be well if the income-tax collector looked into the matter.—Yours, &c,

ENGINEER.

THE ORPHEAN DRAMATIC CLUB.

LAST evening, the members of this Club repeated the comedy "The Last of the Pigtails" and the farce "Chisseling" in the presence of his Excellency the Governor and Lady Harris, at the Novelty Theatre. The favourable opinion we expressed yesterday of the manner in which the performance was given on Thursday, is equally applicable to last night's representation. It should be mentioned that the stage accessories and effects were a very attractive feature, and that amongst those whose loans of furniture, &c., made it so, may be mentioned Mr. H. M. Phipson, Messrs. Tellery and Co., Messrs. J. Roberts and Co., and Mr. Griffiths, of the School of Art, while Mr. F. Finkelstien was responsible for the wigs and make-up.

STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.

A LARGE and fashionable audience is expected, at the Gaiety Theatre, this evening, when "Utopia" will be presented for the last time. His Excellency the Governor has signified his intention of being present to witness the delightful opera to-night. Last night "Ali Baba" was produced, and the large audience who had turned out at the Gaiety, apparently enjoyed the burlesque immensely. The principal characters were ably represented by Miss Fanny Stanley (as Abdullah) and Miss Nellie de Lorme (as Morgians.) Both these artistes received a well merited *encore*. Miss Cynthia Carey (as Ganem) gave an exquisite rendering of Leo Caron's beautiful ballad—"When thou art near." Miss L. Donnelly, the favourite skirt dancuse, appeared in her specialty "Te-ra-ra-bomo-de-ay" to the satisfaction of the "house" who greeted her vociferously and re-demanded her mazy evolutions. Miss Dolly Childs was well received as the "Fairy Queen." Miss Ange Potter, in deference to the demands of her part, sacrificed a great deal and allowed her good look to resemble the old woman Gogia. The costumes were elegantly designed, great care having been bestowed upon the details of costuming.

PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain E. Crewe, will sail to-day, for London and Brindisi, with the English mails and the following passengers :—

FOR LONDON.

Mrs Byron and infant
General and Mrs Budgen
Col Sherringham's infant
Capt and Mrs R P Greene and infant
Mrs Walter Lang and child
Mr and Mrs Risch
Mrs Ritchie
Mr and Mrs T D Roberts and child
Miss and Masters Sherringham
Mrs W C Sprague
Miss Toussaint
Mr H W Wanles
Mr and Mrs J Gilles
Miss Gilles
Mr G Gough
Mr A S Meere
Mr Rothney
Mr J L Thomas
Mr NIE Sevastopulo
Mr Sugneux
Mr Mortimer
Mr Gowrey
Dr J A Green
Mr C Sattler
Mr J A West
Mrs J Starrock and child
Mr C W Hine
Mr A S Paull
Mr A L Webb
Mr Gathorne
Mrs Culling
Mrs Bruce and infant
Mr and Mrs Pollock and 2 children
Mr Gravdon
Mr Hart
Mr G H Hunt
Mr S L Yeats

FOR BRINDISI.

Miss Campbell
Mr Gibbinson
Rev A E Stone
Mr Bruce
Mr Hosein
Surgn-Major T H Thornhill
Mr Seymour Kaay
Dr and Mrs H Hall

FOR ISMAILIA.

Mr Fischel
Miss Green
Mr H Stafford

FOR PORTSAID—Mr and Mrs Springer

FOR ADEN—Mr D S Roberts

A COMMITTEE is now sitting on the question of telegraph charges to the East Indian and Bombay, Baroda, and Central Indian Railways. It is composed of Colonel Home, R.E., President ; Mr. C. H. Reynolds, Traffic Director, Telegraph Department, Mr. J. Douglas, Chief Auditor, East Indian Railway, Mr. F. T. Rickards, Secretary to the Bombay, Baroda, and Central Indian Railway, members ; and Mr. A. R. Becher, Deputy Accountant-General, P. W. D., Secretary.

THERE is a rumour current, which rests apparently on good foundation says, the *Madras Mail*, that an enquiry is being held by the Members of the Board of Revenue in connection with the circumstance that had come to notice, that the information upon which Mr. LeFanu recently addressed Government in regard to his not being the only Member of the Board, who had disposed of appeals on his own orders as Collector was obtained in an unauthorised manner. It is said that two of Mr. LeFanu's subordinates supplied their Collector with information obtained privately from the Board's petition clerks and that these subordinates came specially down to Madras for the purpose.

An official note says that Lieutenants Wallis and Roome, who were sent out from Bhamo with a reinforcement of Military Police, arrived at Hona and joined Captain Campell's force on the 20th, meeting with no opposition *en route*. There had been no further fighting. Immediate action will now be taken to disperse any hostile gatherings of Kachins, and to punish the villages concerned in the attack on Mr. Minn's escort. Mr. George Deputy Commissioner of Bhamo, who has just returned from Mogaung and Lieutenant Reck, Battalion Commandant, have left Bhamo for Hona to superintend the operations.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE 26th and 27th Silver Spoon Competitions counting for the Coorla aggregate prizes and medals, also to qualify for competition for Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s prizes took place at Coorla on Thursday morning, 25th instant. Distances 600 and 700 yards. The shooting being for the most part of a high character. Several magnificent scores being made. At 600 yards there were four ties of 36 and three of 33. At 700 yards Vol. N. W. Casserat, B. V. R., placed to his credit a very carefully compiled 38 out of a possible 40, only missing the bull twice out of his ten shots, Corpl Lund, B. V. R., with 37, being well up. There were also 3 ties of 35, two of 34, 3 of 33, and 4 of 32 at this range.

A silver-plated cigar stand was shot for, the highest aggregate of the two distances being the winner. The very high aggregates made, and the very large number of members competing (the largest muster this season) are evidence of the keen interest that is being kept up in shooting this season, and the general good shooting throughout the Club's Spoon Competitions proves the advantage of competition over ordinary practice. There will be a competition on Saturday afternoon, 27th inst., for all who do not belong to the Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

The competition next week will be on Thursday, 1st proximo, distances 200 and 300 yards.

The competition for Messrs. Hamilton and Co.'s prizes will take place on Saturday morning, the 3rd February, at 6-45 a.m. Distances 600 yards, 10 shots and one sighting shot.

The following members have already qualified :—Lieut. F W English, Sergt.-Major Downing, Cr.-Sergt. Black. Sergt.-Instr. Thompson, Corpl Lund, Corpl. Harbottle, Sergt. Prescott, Gunnery-Instr. Bedford, Vol. J. T. Fry. Sergt. Nicoll, Vol. Baird, Lce-Corpl. Mullen, Corpl. D'Souza, Sergt. Fry, Ar.-Sergt. Boylette, Vol. Row, Vol. Mason, Corpl. Boylette, Vol. Herbert, Sgt.-Instr. Tomlinson, Sergt. Tarrie, and Vol. Casserat. The following require one more competition, to qualify :—Lieut T. M. English. The following require two more competitions to qualify : Qr.-Mr. Sergt. Stephens, Corpl. A. G. Herbert, Cr.-Sergt. Ashdown, Lce.-Sergt. Chitts. The following require four more competitions :—Lieut. Sharp, Vol. Meuness, Lieut. Pennock, Corpl. Culter, Lieut. Webb, Gunner Lane.

Members may now have silver "Desert Spoons" or "Desert Forks," in lieu of silver, Tea Spoons. Notice should be given at once to the Hon. Secretary, so that arrangements for a proper supply may be made. Further particulars respecting this can be had on application. The following are the scores :—

26TH COMPETITION.	Score. 600 yards.
Lieut F W English, Bo Vol Rifles	36a
Lieut D J Sharp, Bo Vol Rifles	35b
Lieut T M English, Bo Vol Rifles	35c
Gunnery-Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	35a
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	34
Lce-Corpl M T Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles	33c
Vol J T Fry, G I P Ry Vols	33d
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	33a
Cr-Sergt E Sands, Bo Vol Rifles	33b
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	31a
Corpl G Elliott, Royal Marine Lt Infantry	31f
Vol A J Herbert, G I P Ry Vol	30d
Sergt-Instr J Thompson, Bo Vol Rifles	30d
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	29c
Corpl P J Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	29c
Cr-Sergt J B Brown, Bo Vol Rifles	28b
Vol A Baird, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Corpl L Vallidares, Bo Vol Rifles	27
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Royal Lancaster Regt	7
Ar-Sergt W Boylette, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Vol O Clyne, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Vol H Row, Bo Vol Rifles	26
Gunner T Lane, Bo Vol Artillery	26
Cr-sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Corpl J J D Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	24
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Sergt-Major H Martin, Royal Rifles	22
Lieut G R Webb, G I P Ry Vols	22
Corpl W J High, Bo Vol Rifles	22
Sergt J Imrie, G I P Ry Vols	21
Vol A E Frool, Bo Vol Rifles	18
Corpl A G Herbert, G I

out into the country, where our young friends have better opportunities of exercising their limbs. What has happened at home is that the large old foundation schools in London have by degrees been moved out into the country, and we believe with beneficial results to the lungs and limbs of the young people. Of course, where a school is erected in the country, it is inevitable that houses will spring up around it—a small town in fact in the same way as our cantonments are surrounded by people who supply the troops with necessaries. Their presence is an advantage to the troops, and so the presence of people round a school in the country would be an advantage to it. The main fact to be remembered, however, is that it is a great advantage to get out into more open air, a point which I have publicly referred to on a previous occasion. I am well aware that there are very great difficulties in the way, and I quite recognise that in the case of the Cathedral High School such a scheme was impossible. Therefore, those who have the responsibility of making the change that is coming about, have done the very best they could under the circumstances, and I sincerely hope that the site to which they are about to move and the building that is to be erected on it will be thoroughly satisfactory to them, and a healthy place for the lads. I was going to say that I wished the managers greater success than in the past, but I am not quite sure whether that would be a compliment, for certainly from the reports which I have heard read or seen, I feel that this school is as successful as a school can be under the circumstance in which it is placed. (Loud cheers.) Another subject in the report that struck me was the reference made to the success that has been met with on the part of the lads as well as the boys' side as to the Matriculation Examination and also that two or three of my young friends are going on for the University course. Well I am extremely glad to hear of the success that has been attained, and I should be very glad if the inducements of Government service in this country were such as to lead more young men of European parentage to enter in those examination which are regarded as tests for our Public Service Examinations. We who are responsible for the Government would be quite willing to see some of those who have to live out here in India, and who are of European parentage, entering the Public Service. But they can, of course, only do so through the open door of competition, and I know the difficulties that lie in the way of young men born in India entering the services, owing to the very small salaries they receive. Still I do think it is encouraging to see that there are a certain number of boys who have passed the Matriculation, who are prepared to go still further and enter upon a University course. Even if they do not enter the Government service, I sincerely hope they will find some work in this country to repay them for their studies. Whether they obtain work in Government service, or in the service of railway companies, in merchant offices or anywhere else, I am quite sure they will remember the high responsibilities that rest upon their shoulders and will keep up that character of impartiality and of tenderness towards the people of this country, which it is the boundeen duty of Englishmen to maintain. I need hardly say that I am re-echoing your feelings in heartily congratulating Miss Ingham upon her success—(loud cheers)—in having headed the list of successful candidates for the Matriculation. (Renewed cheers.) Another subject that struck me was a reference in the report to the fact that there is a drawing-master to the schools. It seems to me that that is a subject of far greater importance than, perhaps, people may think at first sight. In this country we who are responsible for the Government have for some time recognised that it is highly important that new fields of labour should be opened, besides those already existing, and for that reason we have given such opportunities as lay within our financial power to young men to obtain a technical education. I need not point out that in a great many of those occupations, which depend almost as much upon the hand as upon the head they take the art of drawing as their basis. The study of drawing in our school and colleges is for that reason I think highly important, and I am glad to see that here in these schools that study is recognised as one of great advantage, and that every effort is made to secure thoroughly trustworthy and competent masters, because when we undertake this important work of providing technical education it is of equal importance that this basis of many art studies—drawing—should be thoroughly well grounded in the minds and learned by the eyes of our youth. I should hope that this tuition will subsequently be the means by which those who have any inclination for drawing, will be able to take up as occupation in life, in which the study of drawing and of form and shape is necessary. With this end I hope that opportunity will always be given for pupils to enter more advanced classes in most of our great towns. Well now, ladies and gentlemen, I always feel on these occasions when I have the pleasure—and I esteem it a very great pleasure to pay a second visit to a prize-distribution in connection with the Cathedral Schools—when it is my pleasure to attend meetings of this kind I always feel how very much is as interesting anything I have to say is than are such performances as those which have been given from the platform this evening—the performances, either vocal or military as the case may be, which are gone through for us by the young people. All I can say for myself is that I wish it had been arranged that my remarks could have been cut very much shorter and that the performances of those young ladies and gentlemen extended very much. (Cheers.) I am sure that on your behalf you will expect me to thank them for what they have done and [illegible] boys and girls, very [illegible] way in which you come [illegible] our enjoyment, and [illegible] you have [illegible] the earnestness [illegible] them. If you [illegible] put forward [illegible] thing you have to [illegible] may depend upon it is just as useful in the play-ground as it is in the school-room, and you are doing a duty by yourself and by your friends and neighbours if you do your best in the play-ground as well as in the school-room. Well now as I am on the subject of play-grounds I should like to say one word as regards the competitions which have lately been got up in Bombay in the various schools. I congratulate the boys of the Cathedral High Schools upon what they did in the cricket match to which reference has been made in the report. I must say I wish they had won that match instead of just losing it, because that would perhaps be useful to the other side. But I have no doubt they will do their very best next year to [illegible] after all however, to lose a match [illegible] a great [illegible] is far worse to be badly beaten. [illegible] the trouble he took to get up those matches [illegible] between schools are valuable as a means of promoting and encouraging friendliness between the boys of various schools and races. I am glad to have the opportunity of saying that whatever [illegible] this matter I myself am most grateful to Mr. Oakes for what he has done for the schools of Bombay by getting up those competitions. (Cheers.) To come to what is, perhaps, more important in the athletic world than cricket I would compliment those young gentlemen on the excellent way in which they went through their drill with those not very murderous-looking weapons—(laughter)—and I hope that the spirit which those exercises instill into their minds may some day result in producing some smart and good soldiers for her Majesty's army. (Loud cheers.) My young friends, I hope, you will quite understand that on behalf of these ladies and gentlemen, who sit opposite you I thank you very heartily for the enjoyment you have given us this evening, and we congratulate those who have won prizes on their success and wish those who have not won better success on future occasion. Ladies and gentlemen, I think you will agree with me that both from the terms of the report and from what we know of the Cathedral High Schools they are a very great credit to the City of Bombay and that they reflect great credit on those who have responsibility of managing them and whose duty it is to impart instruction in them. There are many thus engaged, and it would be invidious for me to single them out or refer to any one of them in particular. But you will, I think, permit me to congratulate on their success during the past year, Mr. Savage, the head-master of the Boys' School, and Sister Catherine of St. Paul's, and Sister Euan of the Girls' School. (Loud cheers.) We congratulate them on what they have done in the past; we assure them and the managers of our continued confidence in their capacity for maintaining the high character that these schools have secured and which they now hold; and we wish them as successful a year in 1894 as they have had in the past. (Loud and long continued applause.)

On the motion of Mr. Justice Bayley a cordial vote of thanks was accorded to Lord Harris for his conduct in the chair, and the meeting closed with cheers given by the pupils for his Excellency and Lady Harris, and Mr. Justice Bayley.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 27.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

[illegible] Pay to Speak to the Minutes of Decree.

[illegible] Bhagvant and H—Dinshaw Pestonjee Patha vs Francisco [illegible] de Menezes and others—Craigie L and O.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

[illegible] person—Bhagbhat vs wasudeo Ramchandra Rajadhyaksha and another—Khanderao M.

[illegible] person—Javerilal Vandravanlna vs Kessowlal Bordhandas.

In person—Mahomed Jaffer Khan Shiraze bin Mirza Abdulkhan Shirazi vs Aga Akbarsha, Aga Khan—Thakurdas, D and C.

In person—Tookaram Vithal and others vs Goolam Hoosein Vahanu and others—Dighdit and H.

In person—Gorbai and Hanother vs Heeralee Byramjee Shanja.

In person—Bendu Kassi am Narwankar vs Tookaram Vithojee Sakurkar and another—Jeha gir orabiee.

In person—Chotl Ball vs Soonna Gowda and another.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

Payne, J and S—Mocsonji Valji vs Abdoolally Noorooddin—Brown and M.

K J Mantri—Nurbuddhai and another vs Godavaribai and others—Little, S N and B, M D and J, and in person.

Framjee and M—Manockji Furdoonji Mehta and another vs Noor Mahomedbhoy Jairajbhoy and others—Thakurdas D and C.

Kegolow and G—Mungi [illegible] ara vs Khetsey Khaia and others—Mansukhlal Dand J.

Mulji and K—Sarat Chandra Chatterji and another vs The Oriental Govern ent Security Life Assurance Co, Ld—Ardesir, H and D.

(Before the Honble Mr. Justice Farran.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal stopped long Causes.

Manockbhai D and J—Bai Parbatibai alias Navi Vahu vs Hargowandas Jeowandas and another—Muljee and J. and Little S N and B.

Crawford B B and B—Tarachand Bardas vs Hakma Valji and others—Framjee and M.

Framji and M—Chanbhai Khoshaljee vs Nagindas Ranchodd as and others—Vadia and J and Crawford B B and B.

Mahadji H and D—Hurnath Roopjee and others vs Dwarkadas Keeswajee and another—Ingelow and G.

Trabjee and D—Rassoolbai vs Kadoobai and others—Bhaishankar and K.

Trabjee and D—Rassoolbai vs Zoolekbhai Bhaishankar and K.

For Hearing on Commissioner's Report.

Framjee and M—Khudiza Begum and others vs Awadin Omer Sultan Nawaz Jung Bahadur and another—Crawford, B and B.

Little, S N and B—for Petitioner—In the matter of the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882 and in the matter of the Bellowjee Bachoojee Straw Co, Ld, Goculdas Madhowjee Petitioner—Craigie L and O, and Shamrao P.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE and the Hon. Mr. Justice RANADE.)

THE STORY OF A PEACOCK AND SIX ARTILLERYMEN.

IMPERATRIX VS. SHANKARPURI HIRAPURI AND FOURTEEN OTHERS.

THE fifteen accused in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. Gilmour McCorkell, Session Judge of Ahmedabad, who, in November last, convicted them of having made an attack on six Artillerymen, inflicting injuries on several of them and causing grievous hurt to one of them, and sentenced them each to three years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to suffer one year's further rigorous imprisonment. Rs. 500 out of the fine were awarded as compensation to one of the men, and Rs. 100 to each of the other men. Mr. Jardine, Mr. Wadia, and Mr. N. G. Chandavarkar appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The case for the prosecution was that, on the morning of the 27th July last, Sergeants Warrington, Brace, and Vaughan, Gunners Bellingham and Tomlinson, and Driver Bicknell, of the Royal Artillery, went out shooting. On their way to the shooting ground, which lay to the opposite sides of the city to the cantonments, the shooting party had to pass a temple dedicated to Nilkant Mahadev. Shortly before the six soldiers reached the temple, a man in a field raised an alarm, and when the men got opposite to the temple, a body of Sadhus or religious mendicants rushed out, surrounded the six Artillerymen, and demanded their guns, attacking them with sticks loaded with iron, and inflicted wounds upon them. The case for the defence was that, on the day in question, six soldiers came to the compound of the temple and shot a peacock, that two of the soldiers ran away with the peacock, and the other four stood behind. That five of Sadhus then came out of the temple and threw clods of earth at the four soldiers and threatened to report them, when the four soldiers also ran off, and in jumping the cactus hedge round the compound of the temple, one of them fell and hurt himself. That the soldiers, afraid of punishment which would be meted out to them, at once got up this false case against the Sadhus, and in order to give colour to their story, they inflicted the wounds on themselves and on one another. This story put forward by the defence was, the Sessions Judge thought, preposterous in the extreme. The chief constable in his deposition said that a complaint was made to him that the soldiers had shot a peacock, and he made enquiries, but found no trace. The Sessions Judge remarked that although the charge of shooting a peacock was first put forward and was not an after-thought the witnesses to substantiate that charge were a most distinct after-thought. He had, therefore, no hesitation in declaring that the allegation that the soldiers shot a peacock was distinctly false. In the Session Judge's opinion, it spoke well for the excellent character and discipline of the Artillerymen that they behaved so decorously as they did. The conduct of the soldiers fully bore out the story that they were wantonly attacked. The accused were convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Jardine, in delivering the Court's decision, said: After hearing the arguments we see no reason to differ from the view taken by the Sessions Judge and the Assessors of the facts of this case. We do not believe the defence. There is no evidence that the six soldiers of the Royal Artillery, but shot a peacock, either before or after the Sadhus or religious mendicants came out of the Math and attacked them. It is admitted that some sort of attack was made by the Sadhus; and on consideration of the evidence and the remarks of the learned Judge on the demeanour of the soldiers in the witness-box, we are of opinion that the story they tell is told in good faith and is substantially true. We are however called upon to determine whether their identification of the prisoners with that of the assailants is beyond reasonable doubt correct and whether the sentences are more severe than the circumstances require. Several of the soldier have from the day of the occurrence asserted their recognition of the prisoners Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4; more than one has sworn to the prisoners No. 7, 11, 12, and 17. We see no sufficient reason to interfere with the convictions of these prisoners. The identification of the remaining convicts Nos. 6, 8, 10, 13, 14, 15, and 16, depends as regards each on the testimony of only one soldier. The cross-examination in the Court of Session was not vigorously directed to this part of the evidence, where the soldiers who had no acquaintance with the Sadhus, but have been liable to mistake in their recognition of the faces of some of the 70 or 80 men who came against them. The aim of the defence seems to have been to deny the whole story told by the soldiers to allege that the injuries were self-inflicted in order to make evidence against the prisoners and to set up a false story about the killing of the peacock. This defence is not relied on here, but it has been urged that identification is not complete. We must now examine the evidence about these seven prisoners. No. 8, 10, and 14, are sworn to by Sergeant Brace, whose statement has not varied since the time of the offence and whose account of what happened is clear and unshaken. Nos. 6, 16, and 17 are sworn to by Sergeant Vaughan; and the last remark applies to him also. No question about any possible mistake in his recognition was put in cross-examination. We think, therefore, that we ought not to interfere with the conviction of the seven men Nos. 8, 10, 14, 16 and 17. The only witness who identifies No. 13, S-nbharti, and No. 15, Ratanbhan is Driver Bicknell, who from the difficulty of being certain about faces, has varied his statement as regards some of the other prisoners. Hence a doubt arises, of which we give these appellants the benefit and acquit them. As regards the sentence we agree with the Sessions Judge that the attack made by the Sadhus on the soldiers might, but for the self-command and prudence of the soldiers, have caused retaliation and bloodshed. The evidence shows how-ever that some of the Sadhus were more violent than the others. The defence below being an endeavour to substantiate an untrue story, such facts as might be pleaded to extenuate the conduct of the assailants have not been brought out; and the Sessions Judge had before him no evidence of their motive. We think the theory of the learned Government Pleader here explains the facts: it is that the Sadhus seeing the soldiers out with guns for the purpose of shooting quail, were apprehensive that they would shoot the peacocks, which live near the Math and are cherished by the religious men there and the villagers. The evidence shows that the Municipal authorities have, before this occurrence, prohibited the soldiers from shooting peacocks by order hung up in the barrack room: but this may not have been known to the Sadhus. We concur with the Judge below that in order to secure the public peace serious notice must be taken of the present offence. But as the Sadhus acted from a sudden impulse, and are not members of the criminal classes, we are of opinion on the whole that a sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 and in default three months additional rigorous imprisonment will be sufficient punishment, and we pass this sentence. We are of opinion that the fine of Rs. 500, passed on each prisoner by the Sessions Judge being excessive is contrary to Sec. 63 of the Indian Penal Code. The total amount of fines being thus reduced, we have to reduce the compensation payable and direct that Sergeant Warrington receive Rs. 300 and each of the other soldiers Rs. 70.

Their Lordships acquitted prisoners Scutharti Natbharti and Rathanbhan Raghunathbhan, and confirmed the convictions recorded against the remaining thirteen prisoners, but reduced the sentence passed upon each to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default three months' additional rigorous imprisonment. Their Lordships reduced the compensation payable and directed that Sergeant Warrington should receive Rs. 300, and each of the other soldiers Rs. 70.

MURDER OF AN OLD WOMAN.

IMPERATRIX VS. BHIKU SAKHARAM.

THE prisoner in this case appealed from a decision of Mr. H. F. Aston, Sessions Judge of Thana, who, on the 2nd inst., convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to death. The accused was also convicted of theft and sentenced to transportation for seven years. Mr. V. K. Bhatavdekar appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged that he, on the 8th June 1893, in the Mahim Taluka of the Thana District, caused the death of a widow named Jijbai, by cutting her throat; and that he committed theft of ornaments, pots, clothing, &c. The deceased resided at Kalwa in the house of her brother Ganesh, the complainant to whom the accused had been a servant for about two months in 1893 at the time of the marriage of the complainant's son. After his discharge, the accused went to several places and committed thefts and other offences. On the night of the 8th June 1893, accompanied by another man, he went to the deceased's house and asked her to open the door and give him a drink of water, which she refused to do. The accused entered the house, and having drunk water, he seized the deceased, and holding her head in his left hand, felled her to the ground. Then putting his right leg on her chest, he cut her throat with a large knife, killing her on the spot. He covered the corpse with a matress; and with the assistance of the other man, opened some of the boxes in the house and made away with property to the value of about Rs. 325. They came to Bombay and lived together for a short time in the house of one Sakhu Nama, the accused's accomplice, then hired a room for himself in a chawl in which he kept his kit, as also a part of the stolen property. This kit was subsequently stolen in his absence by other persons, who were punished; and the property recovered from them was entrusted to Nama's landlord for delivery to him. The accused, probably knowing this fact, went to the landlord and claimed it, saying it was the joint property of himself and Nama. The landlord refused to give up the property without the authority of the police. The accused went to the police for the required authority. Meanwhile, the fact of the first theft and of the murder had come to light, and the accused was arrested. He was sent to Thana, where he was tried and committed to the Sessions. In the Court he admitted having murdered the woman.

Their Lordships saw no reason to interfere; and the appeal was dismissed.

THE rumours which have been current regarding a fresh demonstration by the Russians in the direction of Shignan and Roshan, are probably founded on a misconception of the present position in the Pamir region says a contemporary. The Russians are said to have sent 400 or 500 men into Bartong, giving as their excuse that the severity of the winter necessitates their troops seeking warmer quarters. Bartong is the name given to the Murghabi Valley, in the upper of which Colonel Yonoff established a permanent post visited by Lord Dunmore during his travels. The Murghabi runs through Roshan, which is Afghan territory, and that part of Bartong is within the Amir's jurisdiction. But there is no reason whatever to believe that the Russians have moved further down the Murghabi than the point where their garrison wintered last year. The time of year is not that which would be chosen for such a demonstration, for the snowfall is extremely heavy in those high regions, and movement is possible only along narrow valleys. Such roads as exist are very easily defensible, as Major Vannofski discovered; and even Cossacks, if opposed, would not be able to push forward through a country so waste and inhospitable. The explanation of the rumours is that some time ago the Russians relieved the Murghabi garrison, and the march of a few hundred men to and from that post has probably been magnified into an advance into lower Bartong. The defensive position is really in the upper part of the district so called, in that No Man's Land which Colonel Yanoff coolly occupied when Russia began her forward movement across the Pamirs.

ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

UNDER the title of "Life Assurance in India" and with a deservedly-accepted dedication to the Marquis of Lansdowne, the retiring Viceroy of India, Mr. D. McLauchlan Slater, F. I. A., has lately published a very interesting sketch of the part taken by the Oriental Government Security Company in the Life Assurance work and education of India. In that work so closely have the fortunes of the Oriental been bound up with its Manager and Actuary that Mr. Slater might with justice follow ancient precedent in saying of himself "magna pars fui"—a fact which appears to be extensively recognised by the Indian press with reference to one important (no doubt destined in the future to be the most important) phase of the life assurance question in the East. We refer to the acceptability of native lives for insurance purposes. From the first the Oriental by the intentions of its promoters, by the constitution of its management, and by the drafting of its programme, has identified itself with the insurance of "native lives" (although according to Mr. Slater's statement, not "over-ricurously") "selected native lives," and such pros ority as it has achieved has been achieved mainly along this line. The great influence working for a successful issue of this policy has been the constant raising of the standard of healthy living among the upper native classes. Nothing has all along been in favour of the Oriental as regards both the quality and the quantity of the risks which it entertains, and the foresight which discerned the improving conditions of the future does even more credit to the promoters of the Company than their then speculative, but since fully justified, confidence in the immediate practicability of the work.

The position of the Oriental at the close of 1892 may be briefly and roundly indicated from the accounts presented to the eighteenth annual meeting in the year just ended. Taking the rupee at Is. 3d., the funds exceeded £430,000, the premium income for the year had been close upon £100,000, claims for something over £30,000 had been paid, and the total working expenses had been kept down to only a trifle over 16 per cent., practically the whole of the assets were represented by Government paper, and the funds were consequently improving at almost exactly that rate of interest. With regard to current business the Oriental appears to have met with the success which was anticipated for it I would say that there has not yet been time to judge of its results. The movement in favour of closing the mints was started in May, 1892, when it became evident that the Sherman Act was doomed. The agitation was kept up all through the summer of 1892, and culminated in October of that year in the appointment by Mr. Herschell's Committee, which took till May, 1893, to make its report. During the deliberations of the Committee there was not unnaturally considerable speculation on its issue, resulting in very large importations of silver into India, creating a great inflation of the currency. The attention of the Government of India was drawn to these importations as far back as, December, 1892, it being pointed out that they would retard the operation of the measure in the event of it being decided to close the mints. Circumstances, however, made it impossible for the Committee to report earlier than they did."

SILVER SPECULATION.

"You speak of the speculation having led to abnormal importations of silver during the eight or nine months before the mints were closed: would you explain how these speculations were made, and by whom?"

"The speculations were made to some extent by European merchants, but also very largely by native dealers and by the community generally the *modus operandi* being like this. Say, in January, 1893, an export merchant who was like to have to buy bills on Eurpe during the course of the year, made forward contracts with the banks at 1s. 3d. exchange for six months sight bills, delivery so much per month from perhaps June to December, his expectation being that by the time he came to deliver his bills the rate of exchange would be considerably higher. The banks which bought the bills were not in a position to secure cover in England or America at a price which made their purchase profitable, and this silver was sent to India, coined, and kept available to pay for the bills purchased. In the same way speculators pure and simple made forward sales of bills to the banks expecting that when the time came for delivery to be made the rate of exchange would be higher, and they would either be able to secure a good difference for the cancellation of their contracts, or if delivery were made they would be able to buy sterling to meet the maturity of the bills at a rate to leave a good profit. Against these purchases the banks also imported silver largely, and had it coined ready to take up the bills. The consequence has been that during the past six months fewer mercantile bills than usual have been on the market, and speculators for this kind of business have also largely to cover their sales. My belief is that these speculative transactions are now pretty well closed and that they will be entirely cleared off before long."

LOOKING FORWARD.

"I suppose you think the balance of trade going against India during the past few weeks has also been against the Government measure?"

"Undoubtedly this, too, has had a very prejudical influence, but it is one which must be temporary."

"Then, you don't believe in the permanent disappearance of India's favourable trade balance?"

"Certainly not. India must continue to pay her debts, and the balance of trade required to meet the Secretary of State's drafts must come in course of time. The recent excess of imports over exports, while it has helped to retard the sale of Council bills, must eventually create a greater demand than ever for these bills."

"Why?"

"Because the people of India can't go on buying imports without selling their own productions, both to pay their land rent and taxes, and to pay for their imports."

"What about the large importations of silver which have been made into India since the closing of the mints?"

"The people can't turn the silver they import into rupees now that the mints are closed. Silver has now become a mere commodity in India just as it is in England."

THE RECENT LARGE SILVER IMPORTATIONS.

"Yes, but to what do you attribute the continued importation of silver into India?"

"Quite right. Importations after the mints were closed on the demand for silver was created by its being procurable for considerably less than its old price, relatively to rupees. The vast population of India, only a very small percentage of which can read or write, had not realized that a change had taken place, and native silver dealers were quick to take advantage of this and were able to do a profitable trade in selling back the silver. Perhaps no better illustration of the position can be given than that which I recently had in this country. The other night I had taken my seat in a railway carriage, when two gentlemen entered and the train started. Shortly afterwards one of the gentleman drew a silver waistband from his overcoat pocket and showed it to his companion, stating that he had been getting a present for his wife. The waistband consisted of Mexican dollars fastened together by silver chains, and the happy possessor informed his friend that he had secured the article for the price of the silver alone—namely, 5s. an ounce! It was evident to me from this conversation that the decline in the price of silver is not yet fully realized even in England, and there is little wonder, that a large percentage of the 287 millions in India have scarcely become alive to the situation either."

THE PROPOSED IMPORT DUTY.

"You speak of the first few months. Has any thing occurred recently to increase the demand for silver in India?"

"Yes, there has been great speculation by Marwaris on the chance of a heavy import duty being imposed, and there has been a rush to get silver into the country to save the expected duty. Within the past few days silver due to arrive in Bombay within a week has been selling at as much as 6 per cent. above silver a few days further off, on the assumption that the former would escape the duty while the latter would be subject to it. I think there is little doubt that the heavy importations during December were mostly attributable to speculation on the chance of a duty being shortly imposed."

"Do you think it likely that such a duty will be imposed?"

"I have no means of judging. It depends upon the views held by the Government of India and the Secretary of State. It would be a pity to have to resort to a measure which would create a fresh adjustment to be overcome between gold and silver using countries, and I should say that if well advised the Government of India will hesitate before they adopt a course which has disadvantages, and which, I am inclined to think will not be required to ensure the success of their currency reform."

"Then you have no doubt that the closing of the mints will eventually prove successful?"

"None whatever. I have implicit faith in the recommendations of Sir David Barbour and the report of Lord Herschell's Committee."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LORD WENLOCK, the honorary colonel of the Madras Volunteer Guards, entertained the officers of the Madras Administrative Volunteer Brigade at dinner, last night, at Government house. There were also present Brigadier-General Hope and several gentlemen interested in the volunteer movement. In proposing the health of the commanding officers of the component parts of the Administrative Brigade, his Excellency said he had long wished, as honorary colonel of the Volunteer Guards, to identify himself more closely with the regiment. He was not in a position to take an active part in its military work, but it occurred to him that it would be a good plan to invite the officers to meet him at dinner, and on Saturday next he hoped to have the pleasure of entertaining the whole regiment. Speaking particularly of the work of the artillery volunteers and mounted infantry, his Excellency said that his sympathies lay especially with the mounted branch. He belonged to that branch, and personally preferred fighting on a horse to fighting on foot. He hoped the day was not far distant when the mounted infantry would be raised at least to 100 good men and true. He spoke of the work that would be cut out for all branches in case of war or of an outbreak that would draw the whole of our small force of regulars to the front, leaving the guarding of our homes to the volunteers. The responsibility of volunteers in India would be far greater here than in England. Colonel Stewart, in responding for the Madras Volunteer Guards, said that it was the first time the officers of the administrative battalian had been honored with an invitation to dine with their honorary colonel, and he rejoiced that the services of volunteer officers did not pass unnoticed by their illustrious chief. He announced that they would shortly welcome Mr. Carr, a Covenanted Civilian to the regiment, and he hoped that, that gentleman's example would induce many more members of his distinguished service to take commissions in the senior volunteer regiments in India. The Hon'ble Major Spring-Branson responded for the artillery volunteers, and the Hon'ble Captain Boyson for the mounted infantry.

SIR EDWIN SMITH, after a long sojourn in England, is making a graceful present to the town of Adelaide, of which he was once Mayor, in the shape of a statue of the Queen, to be erected in one of the principal streets of the South Australian capital. Sir Edwin has (says the *World*) completed all arrangements for this gift, prior to leaving England for Adelaide, and Lord Kintore, the Governor of the Colony (at present at home on leave), will in all probability unveil it when it arrives at its destination some four months or so hence.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY, JANUARY 28.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.—Choral. Cruickshank in E flat.—Hymns 197 and 180 and 172.
4-15 p.m.—Children's Service.
8 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 229 and 275. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Lloyd in F.
Anthem—"Otasto and see how gracious the Lord is" Goss.
Daily Matins at 8-45 a.m. and Evensong at 4-15 p.m.
Tuesday and Thursday—Celebration at 7-45 a.m.

ALL SAINTS CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.
(Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba.)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 33, 172 and 193.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); and Sermon.—Hymns 248, 230 and 27.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.
(Near School of Art.)

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 6, 199 and 224.
8 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 276, 279 and 303.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral); Sermon by Rev. C. H. Walker.
10 a.m.—Children's Service (Choral); Instruction by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral); Sermon by Rev. Fr. Gardner.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m. and 8 p.m.
Alms for Choir expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 172 and 38.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 193, 218 and 24.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

8 a.m.—Litany Sermon and Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon by Rev. A. H. Bowman.—Hymns 135, 235 and 204.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by the Rev. F. G. Macartney.—Hymns 263, 237 and 19.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. & C. I. Railway Institute, Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
Ps. 149, to tune of Hy 238.
Hys. 83 and 82, 2nd tune; 318.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
3-30 p.m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 3 3, 242 and 46.
Psalms 100.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.
(Colaba.)

11 a.m.—A. E. Knott.
6 p.m.—H. A. Goyer.
(Byculla.)
3-30 a.m.—D. Christie.
6 p.m.—A. E. Knott.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Services for Sailors.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Eden Hall, in the Victoria Dock, on Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

CALENDAR—JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1894

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter .....Jan. 28th, 9h. 42'1m. p.m.
New Moon ..... ,, Feb. 6th, 2h. 32'6m. a.m.
First Quarter ..... ,, 13th, 3h. 34'3m. p.m.
Full Moon ..... ,, 20th, 7h. 7'6m. a.m.
Last Quarter ..... ,, 27th, 9h. 19'5m. p.m.

Days.		Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise.	Sun-set.	High Water.	Low Water.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat.	27	Gymkhana Sky Races. Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m. Departure of English mail per s. s. Shannon.	6 36	5 50	3 15m 4 52a	9 32m 9 23a
Sun.	28	Sexagesima Sunday. English mail expected per s. s. Clyde. Meet, Bombay Foxhounds, Paris.	6 36	5 51	3 51m 4 52a	10 21m 10 16a
Mon.	29	Royal Yacht Club Dance. Graduates' election of two Fellows of the University. Arrival of H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Church Gate, 6-40 a.m. Mahim Ward election Municipal Office. Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	6 35	5 51	4 26m 6 14a	11 13m 11 31a
Tues.	30	.....	6 35	5 52	5 2m 8 4a	—— 0 15a
Wed.	31	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m. 1st Battalion, B, R, and C. I. R. Volunteer Rifle Corps, Camp of exercise, at Baroda, closes. Anthropological Society of Bombay.	6 35	5 53	5 33m 9 31a	1 10m 1 16a
Feb. Thur.	1	Grand Fancy Fair, and Horse show The Oval.	6 35	5 53	7 9m 10 21a	2 57m 2 10a
Fri.	2	Grand Fancy Fair, and Horse show The Oval. First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Hack lotteries. Calico Dance, GIPR Parel Gymkhana.	6 34	5 54	8 50m 10 43a	4 2m 3 0a

* Left Aden on Tuesday, at 9 a.m.

SIR CHARLES CROSTHWAITE, accompanied by Captain Manifold, Private Secretary, left Sultanpur for Calcutta on Tuesday, travelling *via* Fyzabad. He arrived at Calcutta on Thursday morning, so as to receive Lord Elgin in the evening, and will leave Calcutta on Saturday evening, after seeing Lord Lansdowne depart. Sir Charles rejoins the camp at Fyzabad on Sunday.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 30, Farringdon Road, London, England

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

A NEW CRUSADE.

I AM very glad, writes a lady correspondent, that papers at home are making such a sustained onslaught upon the Civil Service Stores. I do not profess to have a close knowledge of the economic aspect of the case, but it is very easy for any one of average intelligence to understand the reason why the indulgences accorded to the bona fide carrying out of the co-operative principle should not be extended to a rich and fashionable concern which is merely a money-making machine for its promoters. Nepotism in its worst form appears to flourish in these establishments. They provide refuges for a lot of semi-genteel employes who do not deem it compatible with their dignity to be even decently civil to customers, whilst the genuine working men and women, who must be employed in order to get the routine duties of the day performed, are scandalously underpaid. The most astounding statement I have heard for a long time is to the effect that the Civil Service Stores escape the payment of income tax, on the ground that they constitute a co-operative organisation. They may have been originated with some such motive; but if so, it has long since disappeared, and they are now competing with ordinary trading establishments in the most approved manner of fashionable emporia. There are two divisions about the stores. The first is that they are cheap, whilst they are quite as dear, and not so good as the best West-end shops; the second is that their services are only to be availed of by members, whilst in reality anyone who either knows or hazards a guess at the number of a ticket may purchase to their heart's content.

A NEW WAY TO BECOME FAT.

So many girls have at various times asked me how they can make their necks and armsf plumper, says a correspondent, that it is advisable I should give a recipe which may be useful, and is also beneficial to the health. For one hour every day the neck and arms should be well rubbed with the hand, and then sponged gently with hot water to take out the soreness. Always take porridge or bread and milk for breakfast, followed by bread and butter and cocoa, which latter is much more nourishing than tea or coffee. At luncheon and dinner eat plenty of underdone meat, with gravy and potatoes, but do not touch green vegetables or salad. Eat a batter or plain-boiled pudding, and let the sweets be always of a farinaceous type. Stout, taken twice daily, works wonders in this direction, and if this is found unpalatable try cod-liver oil late at night and early in the morning. A nap after the principal meal is also beneficial, and a brief course of this treatment will probably cause you to write me again asking me how to become thin. Woman never is, but always to be, blest.

A NEW PETTICOAT.

Of course, all fashionable women nowadays only wear the best combinations of wool and cotton petticoat, which is usually of silk or satin with a double lining of flannel. This is so wonderfully trimmed on the outside that it looks at least like knife-pleated petticoats. The proportions of size and beauty in this article of attire is more patent in muddy weather than at other times. A petticoat I can recommend, and which will wear well, is made of rich black satin, which does not fray very easily. It has five or six little frills of some colour to match your gown, about 4in. in depth, placed quite closely. These have two or three rows of narrow black velvet ribbon running around them. The best lining will be found a soft-finished flannel. Well-dressed women have deep silk frills, often veiled in lace, sewn on the inside of their gowns. A little time, a little trouble, and very little expense, will suffice to manufacture all these at home, and will save many the outlay in neatness and effect. I met a really smart girl in Bond-street the other day, who, from her bonnet to her shoes,

OGDEN'S

BRIGHT LUXURIOUS TOBACCO
FOR CIGARETTES.
THOS OGDEN LD LIVERPOOL

Sole Representative Mr. STANLEY OAKES.
13/2, GOVERNMENT PLACE.
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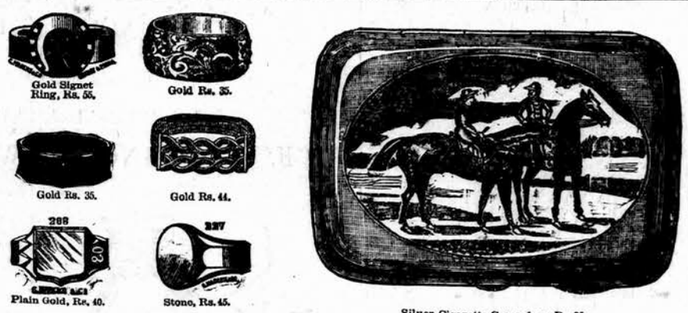
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8/6 8/6

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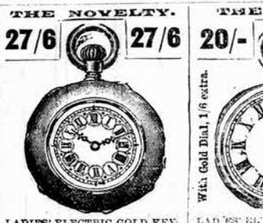

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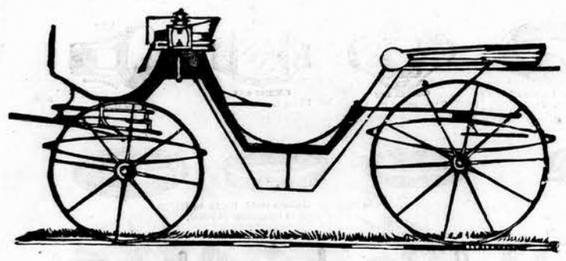

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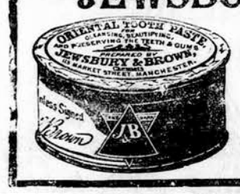

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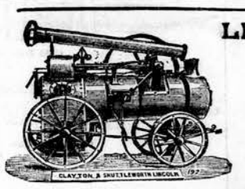

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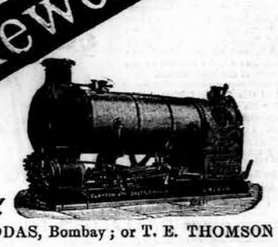

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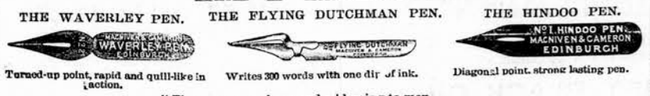

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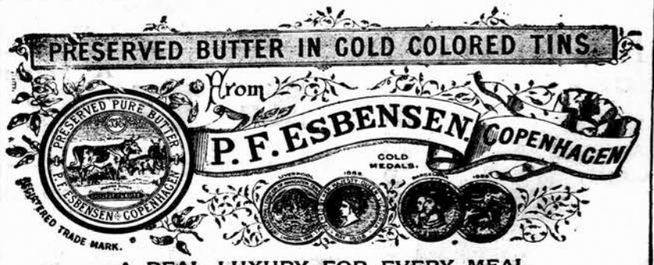

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